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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

OUR WAR-AIMS—VICTORY AND JUSTICE

"OUR PRESENT AND IMMEDIATE TASK is to win the war, and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished." In these downright words of President Wilson's message to the second war-session of Congress, editorial observers from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the Mexican border, recognize the voice and the indomitable purpose of the American people itself. Nor is there less unanimity of approval when the President not only calls for victory as a war-aim, but demands justice to friend and foe alike. "It is impossible to apply any standard of justice," he affirms, "so long as such forces are unchecked and undefeated as the present masters of Germany command." But when those forces are defeated, he declares, "we shall at last be free to do an unprecedented thing. We shall be free to base peace on generosity and justice, to the exclusion of all selfish claims to advantage, even on the part of the victors." But "we shall regard the war only as won when the German people say to us, through properly accredited representatives, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and the reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done."

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AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN A FRONT-LINE TRENCH.

They are watching a squadron of French airplanes going over the German lines on a raiding expedition.

Strange harmonies of approval greet the message from voices formerly discordant, as, for example, those of two such widely dissimilar men as Col. Theodore Roosevelt, of the Kansas City *Star*, and Louis Koplin, of *The Appeal to Reason*, one of the most aggressively radical Socialist papers in America. The message, says Colonel Roosevelt, "is a solemn pledge on behalf of this nation that we shall use every energy we possess to win the war, and that we shall accept no peace not based on the complete overthrow of Germany." And to this pledge, he says, "the heart of the American people will answer a devout 'Amen.'" In a telegram to President Wilson Mr. Koplin says:

"Personally and as editor of *The Appeal to Reason*, of Girard, Kan., the oldest and largest American Socialist publication, I heartily congratulate you on your inspiring address to Congress to-day. Your open-hearted espousal of a democratic peace after the Central European people have been freed from the yoke of Prussian militarism removes the last possible suspicion against the cause of the Allies.

"I earnestly trust that the peoples of Germany and Russia, particularly Socialists, will now realize that they have been badly duped by the scheming Prussian military masters. Your address of to-day should convince liberals of all lands that the cause of fundamental democracy in national and international affairs is boldly championed by the American President and ruthlessly throttled by the Kaiser.

"On which side will they line up? I am on your side."

President Wilson, says the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, has struck a note of leadership by appealing to the best and noblest that is in us. And in the press of our allies as well as here this note of leadership is recognized and welcomed. "Whenever he speaks," remarks the London *Daily Mail*, "it is as tho America, with its hundred million people, blew a blast on a single trumpet." His address, says the London *Globe*, is "a purifying breeze from the New World to the Old, clearing away confusion of thought on the tremendous situation with

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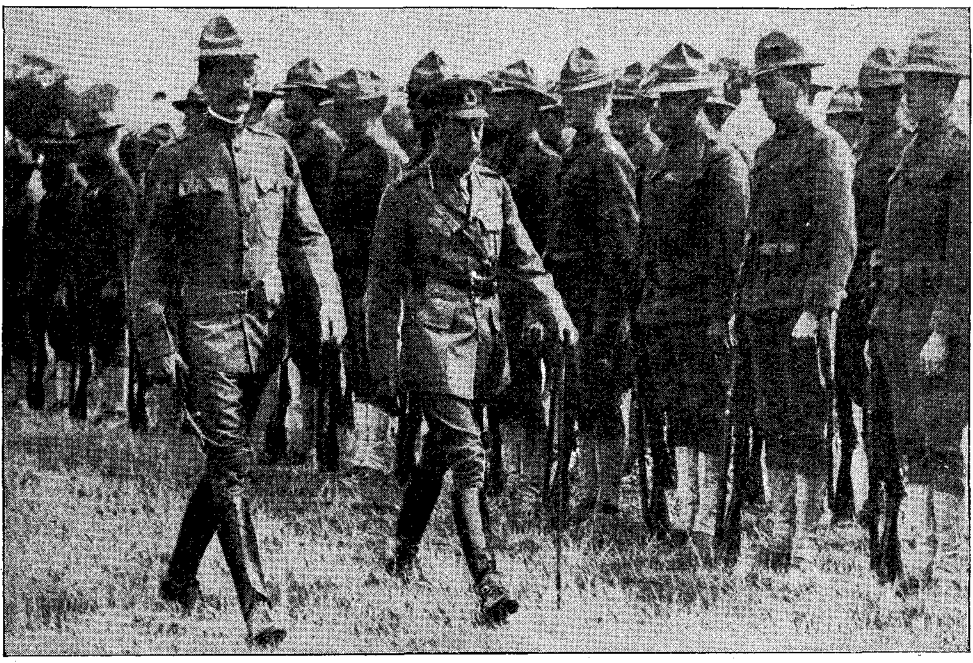
which it deals." *The Westminster Gazette* notes his ability to "say with acceptability some things which would set all the lions roaring when said over here," and the London *Evening Standard* says:

> "We have always thought a great opportunity was missed by the European Allies when they failed to adopt heartily and without qualifications the high aims set forth by the President, which will appeal to the best elements in every country and may possibly evoke some response even in Germany. If the Wilson policy had been accepted as that of all the Allies and blazoned forth in a joint declaration, there would have been less chance of that audacious and mendacious misrepresentation of which we see the worst results in Russia."



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AMERICAN ENGINEERS WHO FOUGHT AT GOUZEAUCOURT.

Some of these army engineers, at work on a military railroad near Cambrai, were caught in the German surprize attack of November 30. Exchanging their picks and shovels for rifles, they fought with a coolness and courage that won the praise of the French Government. Many were killed. Others, taken prisoner, later fought their way to freedom with their bare fists. In this photograph they are seen being reviewed by King George on their arrival in England.

In fact, frankly avers Lord Sydenham, the American President "exprest the opinion of most sensible Englishmen better than they could have done it themselves." "Washington's lead," reports a Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, "puts new heart into everybody, including Governments and armies in the field." Even Lord Lansdowne declares himself in agreement with the policy which the President outlines, and he adds: "I notice with much pleasure that his speech contains passages which completely support the views I have endeavored to express." But the London *Chronicle* remarks that "the unsatisfactory features of the Lansdowne letter are those in which it differed from the President's speech," and the London *Daily News* candidly asserts that "it would be affectation to pretend that the President's language echoes the declarations of the European spokesmen of the Alliance." For "his is the voice of a statesman whose vision comprehends the world, while theirs comprehends only half the world." Turning to South America, we find *El Diario*, of Buenos Aires, rejoicing that in Woodrow Wilson "modern democracy has found its prophet." It adds:

> "The message clearly shows that peace will be the task of the people, not of the Governments, and that the war is purely one against imperialism. President Wilson's words must resound throughout the world, and in no place more than in the Americas, where it reminds us of the high ideals which prompted us to set up democratic forms of government."

In Washington, according to a correspondent of the New York *Sun*, the address to Congress "is accepted on all sides as the only statement of war-aims which the United States and the Entente Governments may be expected to make either now or in the near future." "The extraordinary thing," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "is that the Allies are content to acquiesce in President Wilson's intellectual and moral leadership."

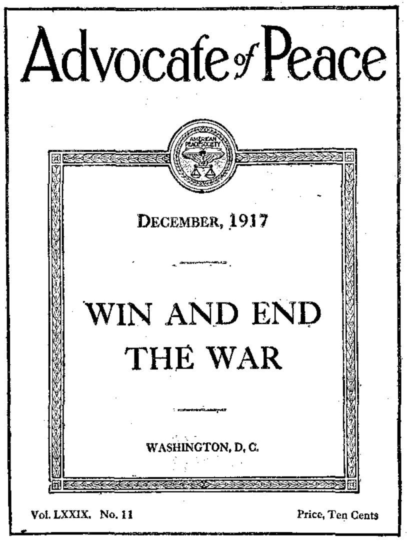
The President's war-aims, says the Boston *Advertiser*, "fulfil the expectations of liberals the world over." "Without our effort," this Boston paper affirms, "the menace of the German drive for world-power can not be put down"; and this fact, it thinks, "insures the acceptance of our aims by all who fight at our side." "It is certain that our English, French, Italian, and Japanese Allies will concur in our war-aims," agrees the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

What America's participation in the war means to the Allies is even more strongly stated by the London *Morning Post:*

> "We in this country can only say that when America goes to war she goes to war. She has the extraordinary fortune to be led by a President of intellect, courage, and determination. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing were more than a match for the best diplomacy that Germany could produce. America will be more than a match for Germany and her allies in the war.
>
> "America is in a position to carry her resolve to execution. Alike in men, resources, skill, and determination, America is superior to Germany, tho she were fighting America alone.
>
> "It is quite certain that Germany will utilize every moment. It obviously is her policy to force a decision in the next few months, and the Germans being fine soldiers, their leaders being desperate men, and nothing being certain in war, they have at least a sporting chance of success."

Before going further with the newspaper discussion of the President's address, we will quote some of the salient passages which define our aims. After stating unequivocally that "our object is, of course, to win the war, and we shall not slacken nor suffer ourselves to be diverted until it is won," and an expression of faith that "as a nation we are united in spirit and intention to that end," he turns to the vital question: "When shall we consider the war won?" On this point he is confident that he speaks for the American people when he says two things:

"First, that this intolerable Thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force, which we now see so clearly as the German power, a Thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crusht, and if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations; and, secondly, that when this Thing and its power are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose word we can believe, and when those spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the bases of law and of covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace and pay it ungrudgingly. We know what that price will be. It will be full, impartial justice—justice done at every point and to every nation that the final settlement must affect, our enemies as well as our friends."



Advocate of Peace

DECEMBER, 1917

WIN AND END THE WAR

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vol. LXXIX. No. 11 Price, Ten Cents

OUR OLDEST PEACE ORGAN INDORSES THE PRESIDENT'S WAR-AIM.

The voices of humanity that are in the air, that "come from the hearts of men everywhere" and that "grow daily more audible, more articulate, more persuasive," insist

"that the war shall not end in vindictive action of any kind; *that no nation or people shall be robbed or punished* because the irresponsible rulers of a single country have themselves done deep and abominable wrong. It is this thought that has been exprest in the formula, 'No annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities.' Just because this crude formula expresses the instinctive judgment as to right of plain men everywhere, it has been made diligent use of by the masters of German intrigue to lead the people of Russia astray, and the people of every other country their agents could reach, in order that a premature peace might be brought about before autocracy has been taught its final and convincing lesson and the people of the world put in control of their own destinies.

"But the fact that a wrong use has been made of a just idea is no reason why a right use should not be made of it. It ought to be brought under the patronage of its real friends. Let it be said again that autocracy must first be shown the utter futility of its claims to power or leadership in the modern world. It is impossible to apply any standard of justice so long as such forces are unchecked and undefeated as the present masters of Germany command. Not until that has been done can right be set up as arbiter and peacemaker among the nations."

Therefore—

"We shall regard the war only as won when the German people say to us, through properly accredited representatives, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and the reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done. They have done a wrong to Belgium, which must be repaired. They have established a power over other lands and peoples than their own—over the great Empire of Austria-Hungary, over hitherto free Balkan states, over Turkey, and within Asia—which must be relinquished."

His denial of any intent to "impair or rearrange the Austro-Hungarian Empire" is treated in another article. Austrian access to the sea is favored as an element of permanent peace. As for Germany:

"No one is threatening the existence or the independence or the peaceful enterprise of the German Empire.

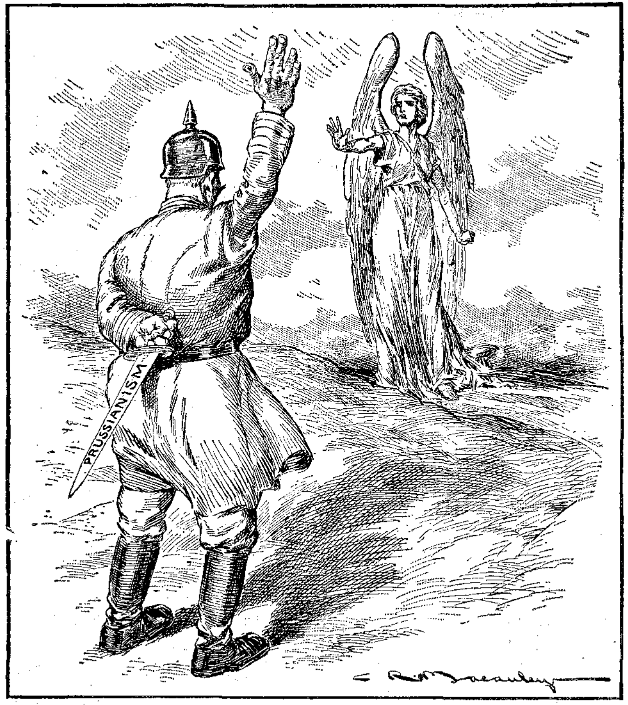
"The worst that can happen to the detriment of the German people is this, that if they should still, after the war is over, continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world, men or classes of men whom the other peoples of the world could not trust, it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of nations which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace. That partnership must be a partnership of peoples, not a mere partnership of governments. It might be impossible, also, in such untoward circumstances, to admit Germany to the free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a real peace."

A fine contrast to the Kaiser's cheap and blasphemous claims of divine partnership in a war that has shocked the moral sense of the whole world is afforded in the President's closing words when he says reverently:

"A supreme moment of history has come. The eyes of the people have been opened and they see. The hand of God is laid upon the nations. He will show them favor, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear heights of his own justice and mercy."

This message, remarks Charles W. Eliot, "demonstrates the increasing strength of the President's conviction that democracy can not be made safe in America unless it is also made safe in Europe." "Whatever hopes certain recent events may have inspired that a peace by negotiation was possible at this time have been dashed, once and for all, by the President's very categorical restatement of his consistent policy from the time when he first approached the Congress with a request that this country be declared to be in a state of war with the Imperial German Government," remarks the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung.*

Among the hundreds of dailies that applaud and indorse the President's position we may mention the San Francisco *Chronicle,* Milwaukee *Sentinel,* Seattle *Times,* New Orleans *Times-Picayune,* Denver *Rocky Mountain News,* Atlanta *Constitution,* Minneapolis *Tribune,* Boston *Globe, Transcript,* and *Herald,* Philadelphia *Inquirer, Press,* and *Record,* Cincinnati *Commercial-Tribune,* Indianapolis *Star,* St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* and *Republic,* Chicago *Herald* and *Tribune,* Cleveland *Plain Dealer,* Louisville *Courier-Journal,* Washington *Post, Herald, Star,* and *Times,* Richmond *Times-Dispatch* and *Virginian,* and the New York *World, Times, Tribune, Sun, Globe,* and *Evening Post.*



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"KAMERAD! KAMERAD!"

—Macauley for the Butterfield Syndicate.

"The clarion, unmistakable call to us all is that we now *end this war by winning it,*" declares *The Advocate of Peace* (Washington), organ of the American Peace Society.

The President's declaration that peace must deliver the peoples allied to Germany from Prussian domination is welcomed by many observers as an insistence upon the abandonment of the German "*Mitteleuropa*" project.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PRISONERS IN SIBERIA. TYPICAL OF THE 2,000,000 STURDY MEN THAT A BOLSHEVIK

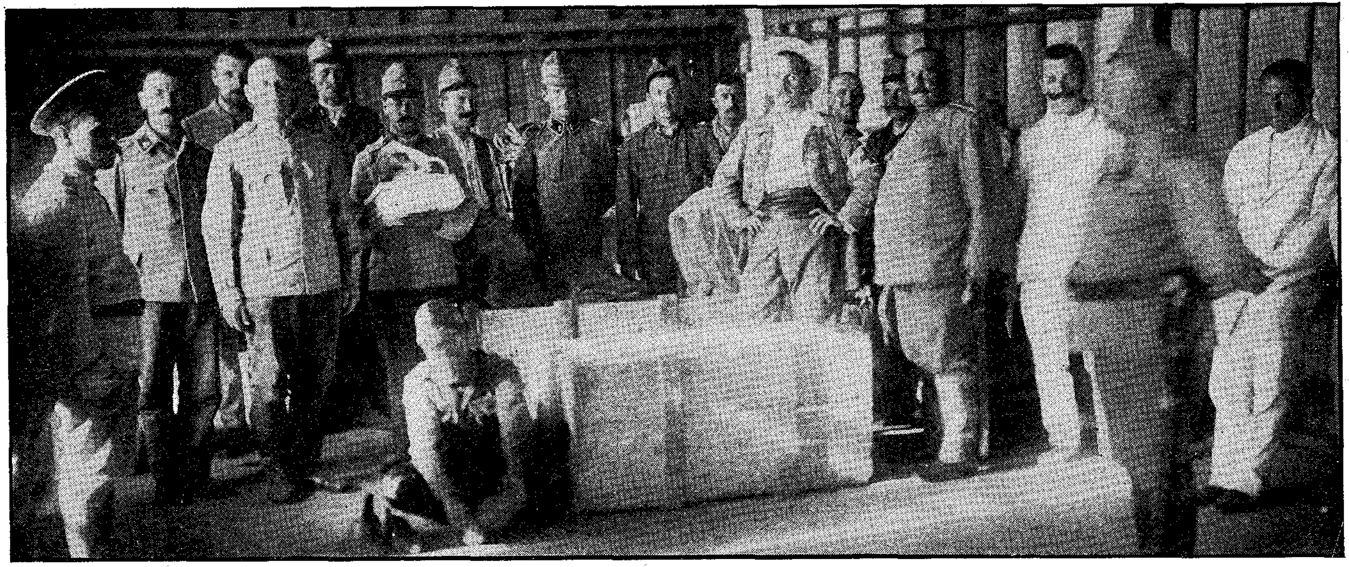
AT WAR WITH AUSTRIA

AS WE GO TO WAR WITH AUSTRIA, President Wilson would have it understood "that we do not wish in any way to impair or to rearrange the Austro-Hungarian Empire." At the same time Emperor Charles, while rejoicing in recent victories, proclaims his readiness "at any time to conclude an honorable peace which guarantees the existence and integrity of the monarchy." Thus, as a New York *Tribune* correspondent overhears some officials saying in Washington, the Austrian ruler "has already met President Wilson's peace terms," and the not unnatural conclusion might be that one way to get peace is to declare war. While some think we are merely legalizing a state of war which has long existed, yet the step has its important effects. It naturally pleases citizens and residents of Italian descent. Speaking for them, the New York *Progresso Italo-Americano* declares that the announcement of war between the American Republic and the Hapsburg Monarchy "will instil new courage and valor in the heroic soldiers in the Italian trenches and will increase a hundredfold their deeds." "To the gallant sons of Italy valiantly stemming the tide of invasion that threatens their beloved land, America's declaration that Italy's enemies are our enemies will bring great joy," and, adds the New York *Herald*, "it brings great joy also to Americans." But among Austrians and Hungarians in this country the break brings regret. Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, whose Austrian citizenship recently put an end to his concert tours, mourns the day of open enmity between his own land and the land in which he has found so many friends. Alexander Konta, a Hungarian-born banker, tells in the New York *Tribune* of the sadness that Hungarians on both sides of the Atlantic feel over the declaration of war. Mr. Konta calls upon those of his blood who have become citizens here to be wholly American, and "as for the others who have not become citizens their duty is equally plain—be with us or keep your mouth shut, that's the only course." Similar advice comes from the Hungarian *Amerikai Magyar Nepsazava*, which informs Hungarians here that tho they will from now on be regarded as enemy aliens, "neither their personal liberty nor their property is in any danger as long as they obey the rules and regulations established by the American authorities." The attitude of German-Americans who are loyal to the Stars and Stripes is probably indicated by the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, which welcomes the war-declaration against Austria. For, it argues, we must win the war, "and we must not hamper nor handicap ourselves by maintaining neutral or friendly relations with any Power that may be an ally of Germany." A step thus welcomed by such diverse elements in our own population is naturally received with enthusiasm by our allies. We recall the statement of the New York *Times's* correspondent in Italy who heard the people say again and again that to help Italy—"Let America declare war on Austria the moment Congress assembles. Then let her rush even a single division of her troops to the Piave line as quickly as possible." In London *The Pall Mall Gazette* declares approvingly that "the President's decision to declare war on Austria for the purpose of breaking the vassalage to the German Government, and his declaration that peace must give freedom to the peoples of the Balkans and Turkey, is the most direct approach to a practical handling of the muddle of the Eastern question yet made by any Allied statesman."

The recommendation of a war-declaration against Austria was the feature of most direct interest to American citizens in the President's address to Congress, several editors believe. The President did not set forth at any length the reasons prompting him to urge this new step. This perhaps was hardly necessary, since the newspapers and many of our public men had for weeks been demanding war with Austria, and had been presenting their reasons completely and forcefully. Much of this press and platform argument for war on Germany's allies was presented in these columns last week. In asking Congress to declare war upon Austria, the President's kind words for the Austrian people were more conspicuous than his denunciation of the acts of their rulers. Indeed, Mr. Wilson himself called attention to his own apparent lack of logic. His first mention of the peoples of Austria-Hungary was his assertion that they must be delivered "from the impudent and alien domination of the Prussian military and commercial autocracy." He continued:

> "We owe it, however, to ourselves to say that we do not wish in any way to impair or to rearrange the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is no affair of ours what they do with their own life, either industrially or politically. We do not purpose or desire to dictate to them in any way. We only desire to see that their affairs are left in their own hands, in all matters, great or small. We shall hope to secure for the peoples of the Balkan peninsula and for the people of the Turkish Empire the right and opportunity to make their own lives safe, their own fortunes secure against oppression or injustice, and from the dictation of foreign courts or parties."

The call for war on Austria came further on in the address



PEACE MAY RELEASE TO FIGHT AGAINST US. PHOTOS BROUGHT BY A RETURNED Y. M. C. A. WORKER.

and in connection with the emphatic demand that the war be pushed on to "its righteous conclusion." The President said:

> "One very embarrassing obstacle that stands in our way is that we are at war with Germany, but not with her Allies. I, therefore, very earnestly recommend that the Congress immediately declare the United States in a state of war with Austria-Hungary.
>
> "Does it seem strange to you that this should be the conclusion of the argument I have just addrest to you? It is not. It is, in fact, the inevitable logic of what I have said. Austria-Hungary is for the time being not her own mistress, but simply the vassal of the German Government. We must face the facts as they are and act upon them without sentiment in this stern business.
>
> "The Government of Austria-Hungary is not acting upon its own initiative or in response to the wishes and feelings of its own peoples, but as the instrument of another nation.
>
> "We must meet its force with our own and regard the Central Powers as but one. The war can be successfully conducted in no other way. The same logic would lead also to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. They also are the tools of Germany. But they are mere tools and stand in the direct path of our necessary action. We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where immediate and practical considerations lead us and not heed any others."

The reasons which influenced this decision by President Wilson, tho not revealed openly by him, were, in the opinion of Mr. Lawrence, of the New York *Evening Post*, "to hearten the people of Italy, who have been misled by mischievous and deluding propaganda engineered by the Germans, to strengthen from a military point of view the whole Allied cause, since the detachment of Italy would enable the Central Powers to throw more troops on the Western front against American forces, to exert a greater influence in the peace council for a harmonious settlement based on equity and justice, an influence that will be more potent in Rome now than had America stood aloof from Italy in her hour of distress." The same writer plainly sees that the aim of the Presidential message as written was "to detach Austria from her alliance with Germany and to bring about an early peace through a weakening of the resources of the Central Powers." And certainly, adds Mr. Lawrence, "if Austria made a separate peace, Bulgaria and Turkey would follow suit."

The practical results of our declaration of war upon Austria will, in the well-nigh unanimous opinion of editors and press correspondents, be felt chiefly in this country, and not at the front, since we have been really at war with Austria for many months. But in this country it is held that a war-declaration will simplify the handling of the problem of the vicious enemy alien. To quote the Providence *Journal:*

> "The declaration of war with Austria will greatly increase our effectiveness in grappling with the spy and incendiary evil in the United States. Ninety per cent. of the malign campaign that has been waged against us within our own boundaries has been waged by Austrians. As soon as we are formally at war with their country we can subject them to the rigorous measures we are now taking against their coplotters, the German enemy aliens. This means a tremendous impetus to our efforts to root out the most vicious propaganda of intrigue and destruction that the world has ever seen."

The number of enemy aliens in this country, according to press estimates, will be approximately doubled. The total number of Austro-Hungarians in this country, of both sexes and all ages, is placed at about 1,500,000. The number of adult males of Austrian citizenship coming under the operation of our alien enemy act, has been put at from 400,000 to 700,000. An official of the Department of Justice has pointed out that the situation will now be simplified, since the declaration of war on Austria removes us from "the incongruous situation of proceeding against the Germans, while allowing freedom of action to those who are in sympathy with the Germans." The mere increase of the number of persons who must be put under restraint, of course, adds to the burden of the Department of Justice and the various local police departments. As the New York *Times* points out:

> "The problem of the Austrian enemy alien is one of many angles. While the Austrian is more excitable than the German and will flare into anger quickly, he is not credited with the calculating devotion to his Emperor and willingness to do or die for the Fatherland that are credited to the German. Certainly this is true of Hungarians, many of whom have no love for the Vienna Government. About 30 per cent. of the Austro-Hungarians in the United States are Hungarians. Then it is pointed out that many Austrians are already active agents of Germany. These considerations have led Federal officials to the question of whether or not a declaration of war upon Austria would lead to an increase in trouble from enemy aliens proportionate to the increase in number."

A serious complication which the same paper notes is the effect upon our labor-supply. The coal-mines of Pennsylvania and the iron-mills in that and other States are full of Austro-Hungarians. In 1916 Pennsylvania coal-mines alone are said to have employed more than 70,000 Austrians, Hungarians, Slavonians, Croatians, Horvats, and Tyroleans. If these men must leave their work the coal industry, the railroads, and iron and steel production must suffer. It is believed, however, that provision will be made for the exemption of loyal Austro-Hungarians engaged upon essential work. It is also suggested that enemy aliens can be forced to work under guard of soldiers. The labor problem excites the interest of the editor of the *Magyar Munkáslap* (New York), who asks what will happen to over a million Austro-Hungarian subjects now employed in the industrial life of the nation. In a letter to the New York *Times* this Hungarian editor calls attention to the many thousands of Austro-Hungarians who are employed by our great steel, iron, and coal corporations. In his emphatic opinion—

> "The Government of the United States will have no trouble with these Austro-Hungarian subjects—or hardly any—as a result of such war-declaration, provided they are reassured and quieted.
>
> "This will be due to two important reasons: First, Austro-Hungarian subjects, as the events of the last three years amply have proved, are inherently law-abiding and will not do anything indiscreet or disloyal; and, secondly, because we, the editors of their papers, will make it our business to point out to them the importance and necessity of keeping quiet and cool, and of obeying the law.
>
> "I know the foreign workmen of America—it is my business to know them—and I can not emphasize too strongly the advisability on the part of our corporations employing large numbers of such foreigners to reassure them and quiet them before agitators can do any mischief."

A Hungarian daily newspaper, *Elore* (New York), asks special consideration for the Hungarian workingmen, who are essential to the industry of this country, who "had no part whatever in the bringing about of this war," and who have never "engaged in any action contrary to the interests of the United States."

OUR SOUTH-AMERICAN DRIVE ON GERMANY

GERMANY'S TOWERING EDIFICE of commerce and finance in Central and South America was threatened from the first day we entered the war. The threat is made good, some editors think, in the blacklisting of 1,600 German firms on the Southern continent. The official title of the roster is the Enemy Trading List, and merchants of the United States are forbidden to do business with any concerns listed except under special license. Banks, business houses, manufactories in twenty countries are included, and, according to Washington dispatches, evidence put before the War-Trade Board shows that many of these firms, including public utilities companies, have financed to a large degree German propaganda in the United States. Most of the proscribed names are German, and others are of English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese origin. Brazil is credited with the greatest number of banned firms, and Mexico comes next. The 1,600 establishments on which the blight of our commercial power now descends, remarks the New York *World*, have an aggregate capital of $3,000,000,000, and "when Germany began what was to be a short and victorious war it did not imagine that it was putting such an interest at risk." It expected to keep all it had and to gain much besides, and *The World* adds that of the many lessons Germany will learn from the conflict the "severest of these is to be given to the Prussian autocracy through its far-flung commercial and financial agencies, now doomed to destruction."

To minimize as far as possible inconvenience to merchants in this country, the press inform us, the War Board will classify the names of non-enemy firms, dealing in the same commodities, which may serve as substitutes for blacklisted concerns. The list was compiled by the War Board's intelligence division with the assistance of commercial attachés and consular officers, and it will be extended in the countries now on record as fast as additional information is obtained and within a short time to other countries. The New York *Evening Post* reports that the announcement of the War Board caused a stir among business men. In some well-informed circles it came as no surprize, but in others it had a disturbing effect. This journal's representative recalls that six months ago President Wilson and Secretary Lansing declared that the United States would never have a black list, and it is therefore regarded as intensely significant and as showing the infinite complexities of war that this Government, as Great Britain, has been driven to take this action for the convenience and protection of our business and military interests. Dr. E. E. Pratt, formerly chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, is quoted by *The Post* as saying that applications for licenses to deal with blacklisted firms must be made to the War Board, by which they will be either granted or refused, with probabilities in favor of the latter, and he added:

> "We have simply been forced to this step. The United States and Great Britain have always held in theory that an enemy was a person in enemy territory. This was called the territorial theory. The theory of Continental Europe was that an enemy was a person of enemy nationality, wherever you found him. England would not support this theory for a long time, but was finally driven to it. We have been obliged to follow her example, and the black list is one of the results of it.
>
> "England discovered that abuses existed in South America, just as we have. She found in the earlier days of the war that firms down there were aiding German raiders, were helping German war-measures, and spreading German propaganda. She woke up and issued the black list.
>
> "There are now no American firms on the British black list, because, being in the war, we are supposed to look after these concerns over here ourselves. But we are still on the fence about the old theory to which England stuck so long, the territorial theory of an enemy. Still our black list means an absolute warning against firms mentioned in it, and is a step in the right direction."

Export interests in New York consider that the publication of the black list simplifies rather than complicates their war-problems, we read in the news columns of *The Tribune*, for the black list had been an accepted fact for many weeks while shipments were held up for the War Trade Board's O.K. on the consignee. Now the shipper can inform himself immediately of the standing of a would-be customer with the authorities, and delays, lost motion, and excess cable-tolls will be henceforth avoided. Mr. John H. Allen, vice-president of the National City Bank, is quoted by *The Tribune* as saying: "Our export or import trade with the Latin-American countries will not be affected much one way or the other by the black list for the reason that ever since this country went to war with Germany business between American exporting concerns and German companies in South America has been falling away steadily." Mr. Allen also is authority for the information that the trade organization built up in South-American countries by the National City Bank has been chiefly occupied with the development of business relations with native bankers and merchants, and this has resulted in competition with German firms rather than direct dealings with them. Says the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

> "Hereafter nobody within our jurisdiction can have dealings with these concerns without a license based on assurance that none of the trade is for the benefit of the enemy. This is calculated to hinder our own trade with those countries, as well as theirs with us, which has no relation to enemies. It is expected that all this can be adjusted under the license system. Restricting imports from Latin-American countries would have the effect of reducing exports to them and injure trade at both ends. Where the evidence and conditions will not justify issuing licenses, it may be possible to transfer trade connections to other concerns not on the black list. There will be occasion for a good deal of care and consideration in carrying out this license system. Cutting off trade with Germany so far as it is in our power is a legitimate and effective weapon of warfare, but there need to be prudence and caution to avoid cutting our own trade interests quite as much as damaging relations with neutrals."

BADGES OF COURAGE FOR OUR MEN

MEDALS, CROSSES, and other badges of courage will be justly earned by our fighters on land and sea, but they will prize most the honors given by their own country. This is the opinion of some observers who note the predicament of naval officers of the destroyer flotilla in European waters and American soldiers in France who have been found worthy of honors for skill and bravery. The Constitution prevents these men from accepting decorations of a foreign nation, and tho the emblems have been formally presented to the men of General Pershing's forces, the most they can do with them is carry them in their pockets. The majority press view favors action by Congress that will permit our men to wear these foreign honors, and Washington dispatches advise us of a joint resolution introduced by Senator Owen containing a provision to this effect. As if in agreement with the judgment of such journals as the Pittsburg *Press*, the Grand Rapids *Herald*, and others, which believe the laurel an American most wishes is that of his own country, the Owen resolution also authorizes the President to grant the Cross of Valor for courage and patriotic effort in military, naval, or other services of the United States. Moreover, the resolution would give us an American Legion of Honor, membership in which would be conferred by the President under approval of the Senate for "very distinguished services." Members would receive a medal and ribbon, and the membership shall at no time exceed two hundred persons.

The reason our men have not been permitted heretofore to receive foreign honors, according to the Louisville *Times*, is "a hypocritical pretense that our republicanism is of such a pure quality as to be tainted by the acceptance of anything that savors of distinction between men." Says the Boston *Transcript:*

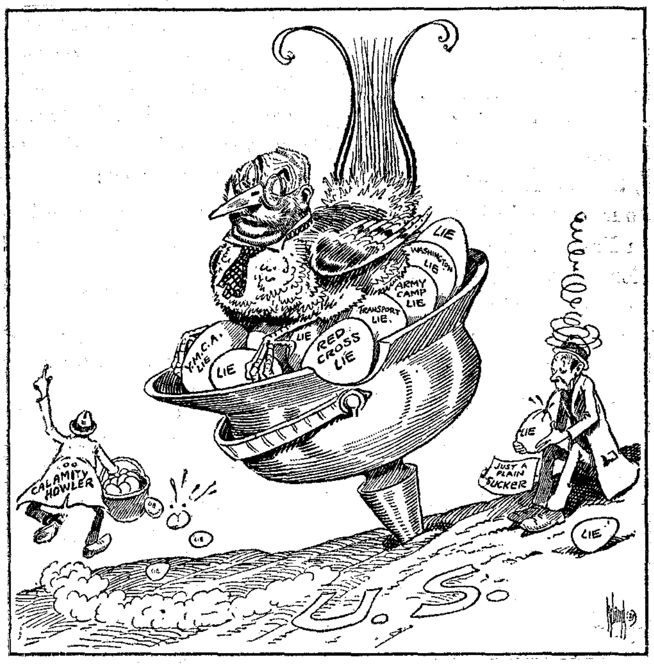
> "When the Constitution was framed the American Union was a feeble country, living more or less under the shadow of Great Britain and France. About one-half of the people leaned toward France in sympathy and the other half toward England. For years this division continued. Jefferson was the head of the French party and Hamilton of the English party. Great danger of a permanent attachment to one or the other country lay in this condition. Under the circumstances the prohibition of foreign titles and emoluments was necessary."

But we have long since got on our own feet, *The Transcript* proceeds, and now instead of our country being dependent on Great Britain and France, they are dependent on us. We are fighting with and for them, and there is "not a single reason" why our fighters should not accept the honors they offer as "a natural expression of their national appreciation." The New York *Tribune* suggests that—

> "As an offset to the recognition given Americans, Congress ought also to provide for the decoration of Allied soldiers and sailors by the United States. Reciprocity in such matters is true courtesy. If we take we must give. In a war like this one public recognition is one of the greatest stimulants to valor. Medals and decorations help to maintain morale, and tho we may have sniffed at them a little in the past as not in harmony with our traditions, we must recognize, in all fairness, that they are of invaluable service in fostering the military spirit and in prompting heroic actions."

DECLARING WAR ON LIE-MONGERS

WAR ANANIAS CLUBS are advocated for the identification and segregation of circulators of malicious rumors and false reports tending to cast suspicion and distrust upon our Government, and thus hamper the prosecution of the war. The National Committee of Patriotic Societies even suggests that a membership list be posted on some conspicuous corner in every community and that the stories and the story-teller's names be sent to the local newspapers and to the committee's Washington headquarters. The Chicago *Daily News* agrees with the committee that "every member of the War Ananias Club is sticking a knife into the back of some American soldier," and declares that whether or not the suggested "clubs" are formed, "it is assuredly the duty of patriotic citizens to challenge every dubious whispered tale that tends to cast suspicion on the American Government or the American military forces." To repeat such a rumor "is to lend aid to the enemy." We often fail to cross-examine people who tell us alarming tales, and some of us even hesitate to confess our ignorance of the pretended facts. Thus, says the Chicago editor, "it comes about that many persons through sheer stupidity or mistaken amiability help spread preposterous lies deliberately concocted to create demoralization among the people." Such poison can only be the product of "the actual agents of Wilhelmstrasse," the New York *Times* is confident. As it observes:



THE LYRE BIRD.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

> "The German agent pervades the land. In every community where he stops overnight a full-blown rumor pervades the town next day. It came from somebody on the 'inside,' somebody who 'got it straight,' and it is whispered from one to another until the whole community is uneasy and agitated.
>
> "Sometimes the rumor is that a transport has been sunk with an American regiment on board. It is usually given with the utmost particularity, including the name of the regiment, the names of the survivors, and all the details. This bars all possibility that the rumor is mere accidental rumor of the usual war-time kind, for the particularity of detail argues an author. Sometimes the story whispered by the German agent is that there has been a mutiny; in such cases the camp and the regiments engaged in the outbreak are named. Sometimes he poses as an Englishman or a Canadian with a friend or relative in the Army or in the Foreign Office, and in this case his story is that the British are holding their army at home and making the French and colonials do the fighting for them; in such cases he particularizes in figures and dates. Sometimes he masquerades as a newspaper man or a Government official, and whispers the 'inside' information that Japan is getting ready to declare war on the United States."

Once started, this sort of thing "is assiduously circulated and multiplied by the ready tongue of gossip," as the New York *Sun* has noted. "The foolish give ear to the gossip and repeat it; wiser ones listen incredulously and forget it." But, *The Sun* urges, "the proper course is to demand precise proof of the allegations, and if it be not forthcoming, to silence the circulator of evil report by ridicule or by immediate denunciation." "Every man and woman should become a detective in the interest of the country, working to lay by the heels this class of criminals," is the counsel of the Louisville *Times*. And many editors ask their readers to act upon this request of the Committee of Patriotic Societies:

> DO YOUR PART
>
> "1. Demand facts and sources of information whenever you hear a story that you do not know to be true.
>
> "2. Trace the story back to the person—man or woman—who first told it in your community.
>
> "3. Report the names of the persons circulating the story and the nature of the statement."

The name of this propaganda of discouraging rumor is legion—for the stories are many. The Chicago *Herald* has been collecting scores of "enemy lies." In the "treason-factory output," as the Philadelphia *North American* characterizes it, are stories "that American battle-ships have been sunk by the German Navy and the news supprest; that thousands of American soldiers have been killed; that a German Army is to invade us through Canada; that hundreds of thousands of Germans are drilling in this country for a revolt; that Secretary Tumulty is in prison charged with treason; that our troops in France are suffering for food; that our troops in France have quarreled with the British; that articles knitted for soldiers have gone to the officers. They are all lies." *The North American* calls to mind a few typical statements about the food situation:

> "That Herbert Hoover, Federal Food-Administrator, gets a salary of $18,000 and lives in luxury. It is a lie. He gives his services to the people without salary and lives simply.
>
> "That at Camp Dix or Camp Meade quarters of beef are thrown away or burned. It is a lie.
>
> "That tons of vegetables, principally potatoes, are rotting through carelessness of soldiers. It is a lie.
>
> "That whole car-loads of foods are decaying on the railroad tracks in this city because the commission men want to get high prices. It is a lie.
>
> "That the Government intends to seize all of the canned goods that the patriotic women put up during the summer. It is a lie.
>
> "That French army officers have been shot for selling American wheat to Germany. It is a lie.
>
> "That Canada is holding its wheat, so that it can demand a high price when the American crop is exhausted. It is a lie."

Senator Hitchcock has called attention to false reports of scarcity of rifles for our expeditionary force in France and of defects in the new Liberty airplane motor. As a matter of fact, he finds after investigation that there are five rifles for every American soldier in France, that the Liberty motors are powerful and perfect, and that twice as many airplanes are being turned out as were expected.

Another class of rumors which have been exploded by investigation are concerned with the treatment of the men in our Army cantonments and their physical and moral well-being. Stories of abuse and tyranny by officers, of starvation and lack of heat in barracks, have been found to be quite without basis. Indeed, recent camp correspondence in the Chicago *Tribune* reveals the fact that in at least one cantonment Allied officers, detailed for instruction, have remarked that the soldiers are coddled and being softened for the hardships of trench life by "too much steam heat"; also that they are being petted a little too much. Reports of an unusual amount of sickness in camps are denied by Secretary of War Baker, who has said:

> "There is nothing unusual in the way of sickness at the training-camps. There is some pneumonia, and there are perhaps a good many cases of measles of the light type. Meningitis and malaria also exist to a certain extent. Most communities have a considerable proportion of these diseases in normal times."

Stories of rampant vice at army-camps have been going about the country for months. At least one social worker of prominence has lent her name to support serious charges involving Eastern camps. No one expects a million men of average morality to turn into a million plaster saints in barracks, but sensational stories of immorality are denied by the military authorities and Y. M. C. A. workers, and are denounced as slanderous by many editors. In the New York *Tribune* Mr. Cosmo Hamilton, after a series of visits to the camps, thus sums up the matter: "Everything is being done to keep these fine American boys fit, both mentally and physically, and the boys themselves are meeting the endeavor far more than half-way."

The scene of other stories is laid abroad. Letters purporting to be from members of our expeditionary force are dropt in public places. They tell of executions in batches for assaults on women or describe mythical sanguinary encounters. This, says the New York *Herald*, "is believed to be part of a German plot to spread alarm among American mothers, wives, and sisters and hinder the work of assembling the National Army." But the Emporia *Gazette* believes that the actual effect of this sort of propaganda on the average American man "is to make him more savage at the Hun gang, and more determined than ever to see that the war is prosecuted until there are no more Hun gangs." Here is a sample "fake" letter as printed in the New York papers:

> "Dear Siser Lillie:—I hardly know if this will every reach you but as Joe B—— ship will leave soon for U. S. A. he promised to sneak a few lines to you. I am allright Sis and tell Mother too but this War is H—— and we had one tough battle last Friday, about 183 soldiers U. S. killed and nearly five hundred in hospital and don't doubt if a hundred aint killed every day, we put up a game fight but those English chaps are d—— old cowards, the French are dandy fellows and kind too. Must not get caught writing this so dont expect a long letter. Hope you and dear Mother are both well and pray for me night that I may soon return to you again; I close with kisses.
>
> "Your brother Jim."
>
> "Am in Chemin des Dames left arm shot off to shoulder don't tell mother tare off this part.
>
> "Soissons, France, October 23, 1917."

"In order to frighten mothers and fathers of our soldiers," the Committee of Patriotic Societies observes, "exaggerated statements have been made as to the very large percentage of casualties in the Allied armies. As a matter of fact, the actual figures for casualties in the entire French Army for the twelve months of 1916 are 2.75 per cent. This includes prisoners, who, of course, are not all killed."

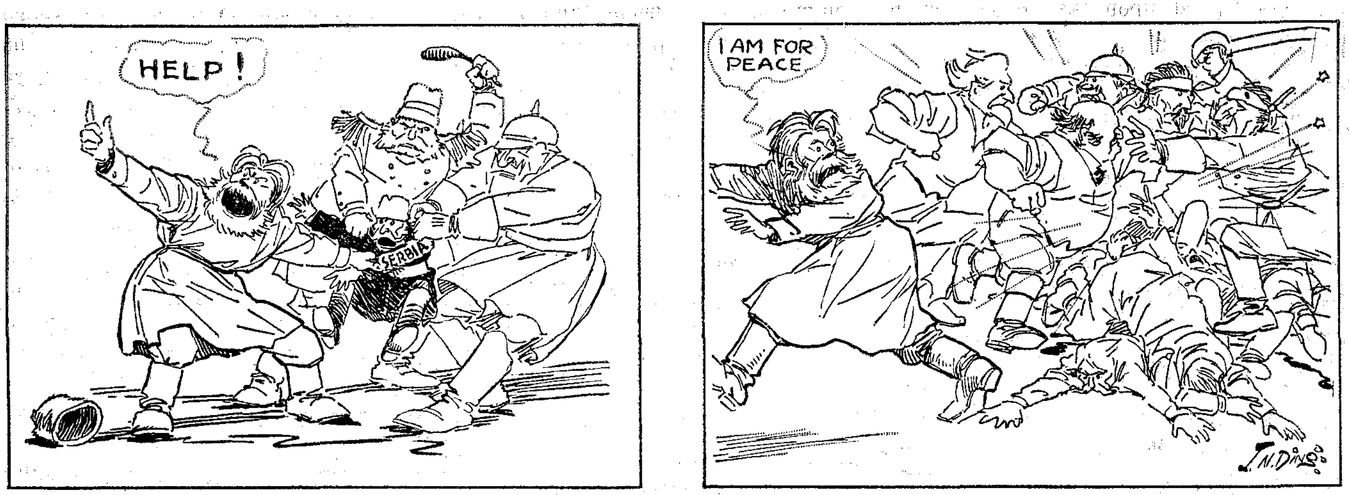
Whenever a disaster occurs to our forces and our ships, the people will be told, says the Secretary of the Navy in a statement to the press. "If they refrain from repeating reports manufactured by enemies there will be no need for forming Ananias Clubs throughout the country."

WAR-SWOLLEN INCOMES—It's an ill war that blows no good to some one in the shape of greater wealth, and the 1917 report of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue reveals striking increases in large incomes since the war began in Europe. By reckoning the reported income as four per cent. of the owner's wealth, the Brooklyn *Eagle* discovers that we now have 22,696 millionaires, nearly 8,000 more than last year, while ten of these millionaires enjoy an annual income of $5,000,000 or more. In 1916, the year covered by the new report, 376 persons paid taxes on million-dollar incomes, as against 120 in 1915, 60 in 1914, and 44 in 1913, so an International News Service dispatch notes. The New York *Sun* presents this table showing how large fortunes have become more numerous in this country in the last four years:

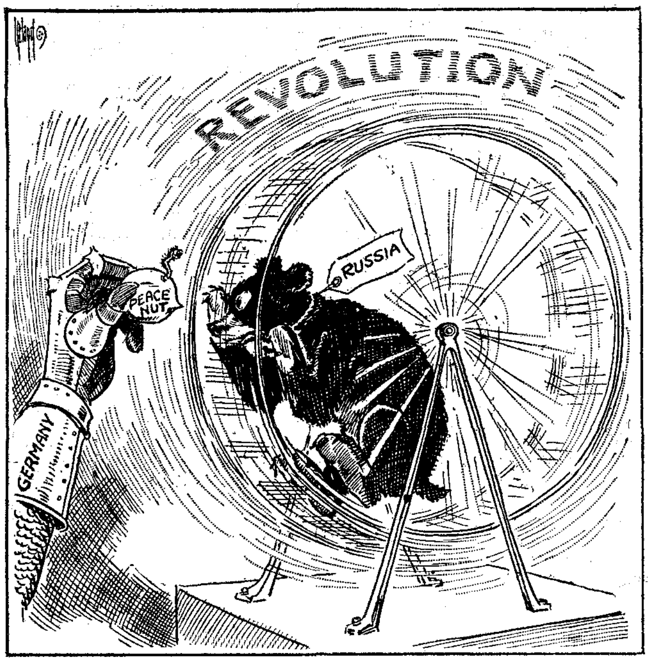
Income	*1913*	*1914*	*1915*	*1916*
$100,000 to $150,000......	785	1,189	1,793	2,900
$150,000 to $200,000......	311	406	724	1,284
$200,000 to $250,000......	145	233	386	726
$250,000 to $300,000......	94	130	216	427
$300,000 to $400,000......	84	147	254	469
$400,000 to $500,000......	44	69	122	245
Over $500,000...........	135	174	551	582

While our total of 473,036 income-tax payers is imposing, it ought to be larger, thinks the New York *Times*, which says:

> "Next year's figures will be much larger, certainly at the lower end of the scale, and perhaps at the top as well. Altho income-tax returns jumped from $67,000,000 in 1915 to $180,000,000 in 1916, a much larger growth is certain next year."

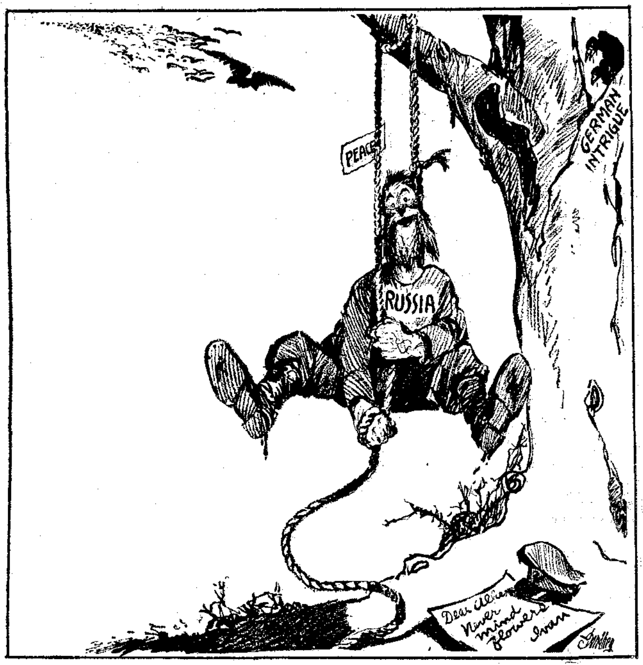


Copyrighted by the New York Tribune Association. BOLSHEVIKED. —Darling in the New York *Tribune.*



THE BEAR THAT USED TO WALK LIKE A MAN.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*


PEACE
GERMAN INTRIGUE
RUSSIA
Dear Allies Never mind flowers Ivan

BETTER THAN HIS BOOT-STRAPS.

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

GLIMPSES THROUGH THE RUSSIAN KALEIDOSCOPE.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

SOCIALISM is the Trojan horse of autocracy.—*Chicago Daily News.*

LANSDOWNE wishes to stop the war; John Bull wishes to end it.—*Boston Herald.*

O'LEARY says he is "shocked" over indictments. That was the intention.—*Wall Street Journal.*

LORD LANSDOWNE should know that while he may twist the lion's tail he can't tie a white flag on it.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE Liberty motor of the Civil War was the army mule. And it rarely missed on any cylinder.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

TREATING diplomatically with the Bolsheviki is like buying a barn from the tramp who has lived in it over night.—*New York Sun.*

EVERYBODY must hope that the reduced alcoholic content of beer will not result in any deaths by drowning.—*Chicago Daily News.*

TARRING and feathering seeming impotent to curb the I. W. W., why not go to the extremes of cruelty and try soap and water?—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE information that Russia's gold reserve is in "safe hands" is indefinite, but it makes it plain that the Maximalists haven't got it anyway. —*Kansas City Times.*

COUNT KAROLYI says he is going to "get in touch with the Allies." Quite a number of his countrymen already are, but there is always room for a few more.—*Chicago Herald.*

A VISITING French representative declares that Germany went to war largely to get French iron. Well, she has had a lot of French iron and steel in a fashion she did not exactly anticipate.—*Chicago Herald.*

A RED rag to a bull, and a red cross to a Prussian.—*Boston Herald.*

THE compiler of the Russian "Who's Who" has our sympathy.—*Macon Telegraph.*

OUR soldiers need new clothes more than you, and oftener.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IF God is leading the Germans forward in Italy, who is leading them backward in Belgium?—*Wichita Beacon.*

SAYS the Boston *Transcript:* "A fight is won in the last round." Thus does Boston maintain its high standard of wisdom.—*Chicago Daily News.*

WHEN peace finally comes and the penalties are awarded, the Crown Prince should be let off scot free. He has never harmed the Allies.—*Nashville Banner.*

IT is easier to denounce the Food Administration for not materially lowering prices than to reflect on what they might be now without its influence.—*Newark News.*

LORD LANSDOWNE appears to be under the impression that it would appease a brutal Government bent on conquest to assure it that we didn't intend to harm it in the least.—*Chicago Herald.*

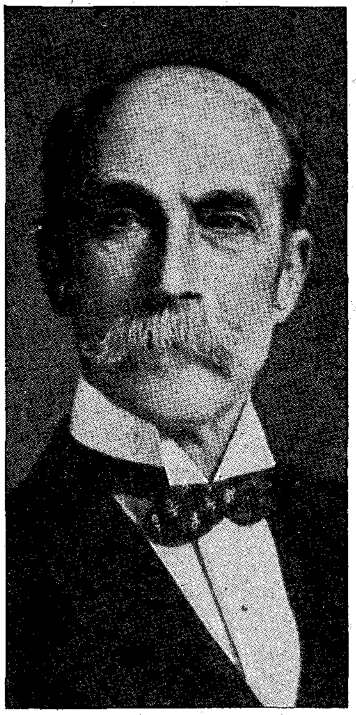
THE Chicago *Herald* has cataloged ninety different lies circulated by pro-Germans in this country. The *Herald's* acquaintance with pro-Germans appears to be rather limited.—*Macon Telegraph.*

KERENSKY'S assistant asks the Allies to remember, no matter how dark it looks, that Russia is "a country of great possibilities." They know it is, and that's why they are taking precautions against a few of the most obvious ones.—*Chicago Herald.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

LORD LANSDOWNE'S CRY OF DESPAIR

GERMANY'S FIRST MORAL VICTORY as the result of her Italian drive is seen by some in the letter of the Marquis of Lansdowne to the London *Daily Telegraph*. Indeed, a German avowal of one object of the drive upon Italy is disclosed in the Bremen *Weser Zeitung*, which says it was to prove to friend and foe alike "that Germany still has strength enough to win peace by force and to carry out her political aims by means of great military victories." The undoubted success of the initial drive against Italy reacted upon the aged British statesman to such an extent that he wrote what many of the British commentators describe as his "letter of panic." Just what Lord Lansdowne really wants it is difficult to see from his letter in *The Daily Telegraph*, but the salient paragraphs of it run:



LORD LANSDOWNE,

The British Tory leader whose peculiar views on the war-policy of the Allies and the need of peace have caused no little adverse comment.

> "We are not going to lose this war, but its prolongation will spell ruin for the civilized world and an infinite addition to the load of human suffering which already weighs upon it. Security will be invaluable to a world which has the vitality to profit by it; but what will be the value of the blessings of peace to nations so exhausted that they can scarcely stretch out a hand with which to grasp them?
>
> "In my belief, if the war is to be brought to a close in time to avert a world-wide catastrophe, it will be brought to a close because on both sides the peoples of the countries involved realize that it has already lasted too long.
>
> "There can be no question that this feeling prevails extensively in Germany, Austria, and Turkey. We know beyond doubt that the economic pressure in those countries far exceeds any to which we are subject here. . . . . . .
>
> "An immense stimulus would probably be given to the peace party in Germany if it were understood:
>
> "(1) That we do not desire the annihilation of Germany as a great Power.
>
> "(2) That we do not seek to impose upon her people any form of government other than that of their own choice.
>
> "(3) That, except as a legitimate war-measure, we have no desire to deny to Germany her place among the great commercial communities of the world.
>
> "(4) That we are prepared, when the war is over, to examine, in concert with other Powers, a group of international problems, some of them of recent origin, which are connected with the question of the freedom of the seas.
>
> "(5) That we are prepared to enter into an international pact under which ample opportunities would be afforded for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means."

The British press, on the whole, indorse Lord Northcliffe's rather acid comment, who, when asked his opinion, said,

> "I spent half an hour trying to find out what Lansdowne meant in his letter, and came to the conclusion that the old gentleman was suffering from paranoia."

Whether or no Lord Lansdowne, who is seventy-two, is suffering from any softening of the brain incidental to old age, there is no denying that his position in the circle of British statesmen lends a weight to his words which can be best appreciated by recalling the fact that he is the acknowledged leader of the British Conservative party in the House of Lords, one of the finest examples of the old British aristocracy, for he bears a title dating from 1181, and he has held overseas the two highest offices that a British subject can hold, that of Governor-General of Canada, from 1883 to 1888, and Viceroy of India, from 1888 to 1903. Subsequent to his return from the Orient, he held cabinet rank for ten years, first as Secretary of War and then as Foreign Secretary, resigning the latter office in 1905. With such a record, it would be naturally supposed that Lord Lansdowne would be an expert on foreign affairs, but the British press generally agree that he has failed to grasp the true inwardness of the times, and has given "aid and comfort to the enemy." In an editorial headed "Foolish and Mischievous," the London *Times* says:

> "Lord Lansdowne will find himself the most popular man in central Europe next week. A few days ago he submitted to us a letter on the war-aims of the Allies which we felt obliged to refuse because we judged it wholly unrepresentative and purely mischievous. It has now appeared elsewhere.
>
> "Our opinion of the letter is unchanged. We are confident that in all the Allied countries it will be read with universal anger and reprobation. The gist of Lord Lansdowne's suggestions is that the war already has lasted too long and that the Allies should revise their war-aims. This is supported by the familiar arguments of the German pacifists and by no other."

Signor Nitti, the Italian Minister of Finance, remarks:

> "Let me say right from the outset that any line of reasoning, however sincere it may be or may appear, that may tend to weaken the combative will of the Allies at this juncture strikes me not only as very ill-advised but as extremely dangerous. If it is not itself 'defeatist' in origin or character, it at least gives a basis on which defeatist arguments may be built. In Italy we now know the danger of that, and rallying from a disaster to which such theories contributed, we are absolutely determined that the only way to a real lasting peace is through victory."

The "panicky scurrying to a peace conference," as the London *Morning Post* phrases it, which Lord Lansdowne seems to desire, is impossible at the present moment in the view of the London *Daily Chronicle*, which remarks:

> "Not long ago President Wilson, in reply to the Pope's note, indicated that he saw no chance of one at present. What has happened since? Defeat in Italy and the triumph of German influence in Petrograd. Does Lord Lansdowne think these events have improved the prospect or is it rather a question of his judgment against President Wilson's. As between the two we should strongly prefer the President's judgment on a broad international issue."

There can be no peace with an unbeaten Germany, says the London *Evening News*, as she would refuse to keep her word.

> "The weakest point of his argument is that the Germans' word is untrustworthy. Any argument with her is a waste of time. She wantonly fell on Europe and she regrets nothing

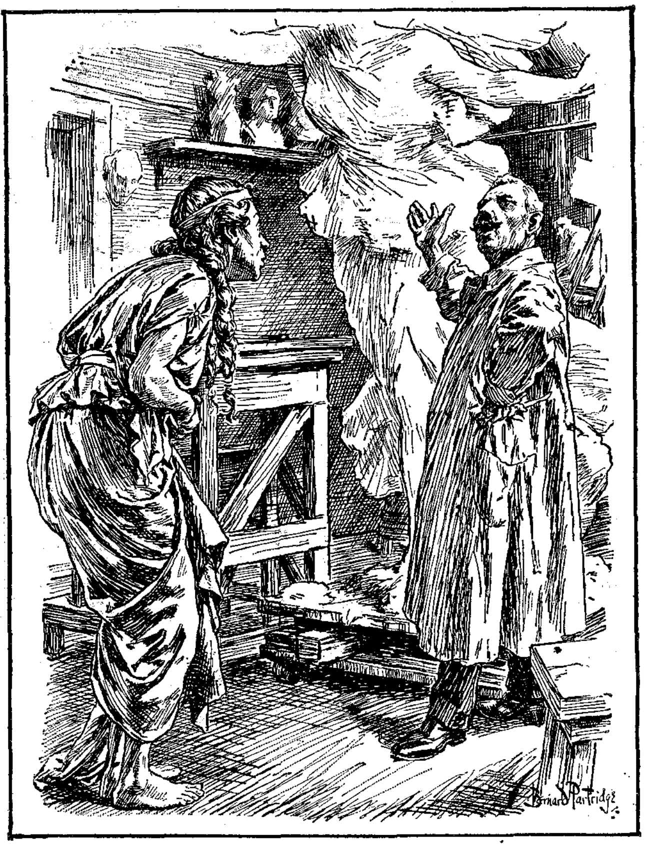
except her failure. The only Germans who listen to reason are beaten Germans.

"It is unfortunate that Lansdowne should have written at the moment that Germany is in high feather over her advance in Italy and her success in arranging an armistice in Russia. The letter doubtless will be read with satisfaction in Germany as a sign that we are willing to talk peace, which is the worst disservice possible for this country at this time."

Some support, however, is given to Lord Lansdowne, for the London *Daily News*, the organ of the extreme radicals, which opposed war with Germany up to the latest possible moment, is delighted with the Tory leader for the first time in its life. Mr. A. A. Gardner, the editor, writes, "Lansdowne has changed the atmosphere. He has made it respectable and even patriotic to think. No wonder the mad dervishes are in a panic." Much the same sort of argument comes from the leading organ of English Liberalism, the Manchester *Guardian*, which says:

"There appears to be an extraordinary inability in certain minds to discriminate between a demand for clearness in our war-aims and a demand to abandon the war. The two are not merely not the same; they are the antitheses of each other. If we wish to determine more exactly what are the objects to be attained by the war, it is a preliminary in order that we may wage it more effectively, because with clearer aim and with better heart, and if we should lose the war it would largely be because we have too long refused to face these essential issues."

In Germany Lord Lansdowne's utterances have been hailed with delight as a sign that England sees upon the wall the handwriting of a coming defeat. As the *Berliner Tageblatt* remarks, the Lansdowne letter indicates unrest among the Conservatives in England over the way things are going, and it adds: "Lansdowne is one of them and he hopes to find a way out before disaster is unavoidable." Similarly, the Berlin *Morgenpost* believes "the doctrine signifies the beginning of a revival of common sense in England." On the other hand, the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* smells a rat and urges the German Government to be wary. It remarks:



AN EMPTY VICTORY.

IMPERIAL SCULPTOR—"I want you to sit for my colossal figure of 'Victory.'"

GERMANIA—"Yes, sire. Might I have a little something to eat first?"

—*Punch* (London).

"If we reject such efforts at a *rapprochement* it is not because of lack of good-will, but the result of the consideration that an agreement too hastily concluded with the Island Kingdom would cut off the way to our neighbors on the continent, and also rob our neighbors and ourselves for all time of our guaranties by our power against British supremacy."

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* makes an open bid for peace *pourparlers* between England and Austria, claiming that there is no fundamental difference between the two countries as there is between Great Britain and Germany; it also argues that if "a war of German annihilation" has not been rejected by Britain, it would anyhow become impossible the moment Russia and Germany agree upon peace. The same view is taken by Count zu Reventlow in the Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung:*

"Lansdowne hints that he is greatly concerned regarding the situation which might arise in the event of the Central Powers succeeding in arranging separate negotiations with Russia without Great Britain's participation."

WHY GERMANY DROVE AT ITALY

A TWOFOLD OBJECT seems to have moved the Germans in their thrust upon Italy, one exprest and one concealed. The open reason given was the punishment of Italy for her defection from the Triple Alliance and as a demonstration of Teutonic might which should move us to seek peace. The unavowed object—which the censor carelessly allowed the Vienna correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* to let slip—was the heartening of Austria-Hungary, which, we are told, was anxious for peace at any price whatever. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"The recent victories on the Italian front have destroyed the hopes of Austrian advocates of peace at any price and the small party of pacifists in Hungary who are really working for the Entente. Nobody says any more that Austria-Hungary's war is really at an end. The population knows and feels it a matter of honor to return the military assistance rendered by Germany."

Turning to the "punishment" phase, we find the *Kölnische Zeitung* writing:

"German fists and German shells are up and at it, to wreak bitter vengeance for the wrong that has been suffered, while the Austro-Hungarian forces are paying out the wicked robber and teaching him not to stretch out his hand a second time after foreign peoples and foreign soil. The grievous sacrifices to which the two Central Powers have had to submit, and the augmentation of their troubles by the Italian desertion, justify the satisfaction which is to-day felt everywhere in German lands at the collapse of the Italian house of cards.

"Italy ought to have begun by building schools and teaching her people to read and write, in order to be able to guide them by the road of national culture and work to comfort and prosperity, instead of pursuing a windy *Machtpolitik*, and trying to enrich herself in bad company and by unworthy means."

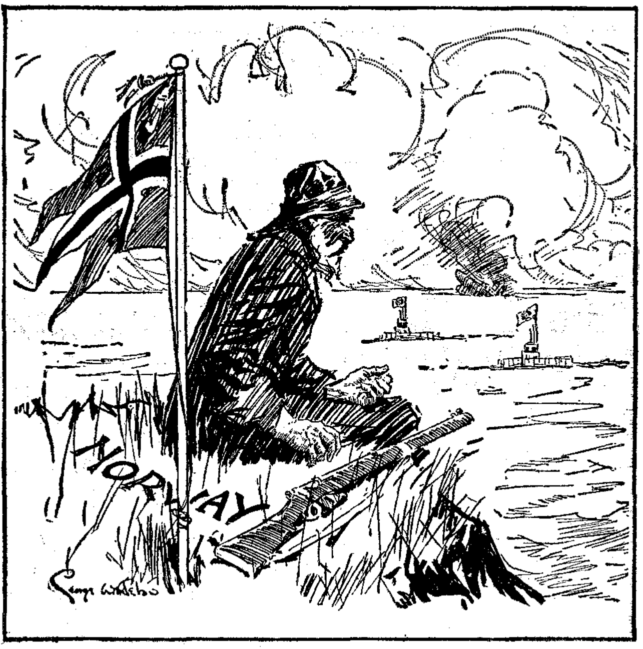
Great hopes seem to have been built upon the reflex action of the Italian drive upon the other members of the Entente. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* discusses the *pro's* and *con's* at great length, and says:

"It is not, however, for Italy alone that the events which are celebrated by the flying of flags in the countries of the Central Powers contain a terrible lesson. The events, in a language which can not be misunderstood or misinterpreted, force the peoples of the Entente also to realize that the group of Powers which they thought that they had at last—how many times have they thought so before?—forced down by weight of numbers, or at least driven into a final position of defense, is still standing in the full bloom of its offensive power, and that its attacks, at the points where its commanders think them advisable, are as tremendous and insuperable as is its defense at those other points where the plan of operations is limited to defense.

"The peculiar circumstances of Russia have enabled enemy interpreters to diminish, in the eyes of the credulous, and indeed in great part in the eyes also of the incredulous, the successes of our arms on the Baltic coast. The circumstances in the Italian theater of war permit of no such escapes and excuses—unless, indeed, Italy is to be represented as a weak and broken country, over whose armies victories can be easily won.

No, even the simplest people can not fail to see that, in the case of Italy, it is a first-class element of Entente calculations that is here collapsing. It will have to be admitted that the tremendous efforts in Flanders and France have not sufficed to paralyze the strength of the Central Powers, or even to diminish it to an extent sufficient to afford the slightest relief to the other Allies.

"And if those efforts in Flanders and France have not sufficed, what efforts can lead the Entente to its goal? That is the question which countless people are doubtless asking at this hour in France and in England. The sorrow with which they must answer it is as great as the happiness with which we can do so.



TIME HE TOOK HIS GUN.

—*Passing Show* (London).

"We confidently gaze into the future, in which we are justified, not by any hollow phrases, but by the ever-fresh reality of the great deeds of our troops and commanders, which deserve the highest fame and the warmest gratitude."

Meanwhile the Italians are not worrying and the Italian papers generally recognize the political character of Germany's latest offensive. The Rome *Corriere d'Italia* thinks it was designed to produce a revolution in Italy:

"The enemy's real ambition was to provoke by his military successes the long-hoped-for Italian revolution, or, at any rate, complete Italian demoralization; but this political calculation has broken down. To-day one thought only unites us—the thought of our country, which is in peril. The enemy's blow produces the contrary effect to that hoped for by the Central Empires; its effect is to cement, instead of disorganizing, our internal power of resistance."

Holding the view that the collapse of Russia is responsible for German activity in Italy, the Rome *Popolo d'Italia* urges that some form of Allied pressure be applied to keep Russia in the war. Combating this view, the Milan *Corriere della Sera* thinks that Germany hoped Italy would follow Russia's example, and remarks that "Germany brutally counts on Italy's defection." Both papers see only German failure, while the Rome *Tribuna* hails the beginning of the German end:

"We think and feel that our enemies are making a desperate effort and are probably playing their last card. The battle which is developing from operation to operation and which may take place in the Friuli plain is not only our battle; it may be a decisive battle for the whole of the Entente."

Hinting that the Germans have bitten off too large a piece of pie, the Milan *Secolo* says:

"There are still many trump-cards in the hands of the Italian generals; we are certain that they will be used with courage, and we are confident that the situation will soon be modified and improved. Of whatever nature the hopes of the Central Empires may be, we may calmly await the development of our resistance."

EXASPERATED NORWAY

THE CYNICAL CALM with which the Germans are sinking the merchantmen of the northern neutrals is producing a state of exasperation in Scandinavia, especially in Norway, which bodes ill for the Teutonic cause. The Norwegian comments on the sinking of a fleet of Swedish and Norwegian vessels, under a British convoy, in the North Sea, show how deep-seated is the aversion now felt for the Germans. Still more impressive is the vigor of the language used by the Norwegian Government in its note of protest to Berlin. According to the Christiania *Morgenbladet*, it runs:

"The Norwegian Government will not again state its views, as it has already done so on several occasions, as to the violation of the principle of the freedom of the high seas incurred by the proclamation of large tracts of ocean as a war-zone, and by the sinking of neutral ships not carrying contraband. It is owing to various measures of this kind that Norwegian ships, as well as those of other neutral countries, have been compelled, in order to procure for Norway her essential imports, to seek protection in the past, as they will in the future, by allowing themselves to be convoyed by war-ships belonging to Germany's enemies.

"The Norwegian Government bears in mind that, in a memorandum addrest to the German Government on October 20, 1916, occasioned by the sinking of Norwegian ships in an ice-cold sea by German submarines, it called attention to the fact that the Norwegian nation considered in the light of a violation of the laws of humanity each fresh case in which the death of Norwegian sailors was caused, or their lives exposed to danger. . . . .

"It has made a profound impression on the Norwegian people that not only have German submarines continued to sink peaceable neutral merchant ships, paying no attention to the fate of their crews, but that now even German war-ships have adopted the same tactics.

"The Norwegian Government has decided to send this note in order to bring to the attention of the German Government the impression that these acts have made on the Norwegian people."

Discussing what it calls "Germany's murders," the Christiania *Tidens Tegn* says:

"It would have been a fine feat if the Germans had succeeded in sinking two armed vessels and thereafter rescued the neutral crews and sunk their ships, but the uninterrupted firing upon unarmed vessels at a distance of a few hundred yards and the killing of defenseless men and women by hundreds without any attempt to rescue them robs the deed of all its boldness and reduces it to an act of mere terrorism. It would have been considered impossible even a year ago."

Even more vigorous are the remarks of the Christiania *Aftenpost:*

"We are accustomed to cynical German brutality in torpedoing neutral steamers without regarding the fate of their crews, but this murder of hundreds of peaceful and defenseless people fills our hearts with horror. It lays bare to the world the absolute savagery of the German heart. There is no reason to reproach the English for the inadequate control of the situation, which was the cause of the catastrophe. It is not in human power to avoid every mishap when the task is such a gigantic one as the control of the entire North Sea and a considerable part of the Atlantic."

The correspondent of the London *Times* in the Norwegian capital thus describes the sentiment in the country:

"In northern Norway, where the fishing interests are entirely superseding the shipping interests of the southern parts of the country, and where as a consequence the horrors of the submarine war have not been so intensely felt, the baseness of German methods did not for a long time stand out so clearly. The frequent sinkings of Norwegian and foreign ships, especially since last autumn, and the terrible sufferings of the crews, and perhaps still more the indiscriminate destruction of Norwegian fishing-boats in the arctic last spring, have convinced the Norwegian population north of the polar circle of the real danger to their peaceful interests.

"In south Norway the submarine war, entailing, so far, a loss of more than 700,000 tons and 600 lives, has stung the population to the quick. Bomb plots and spy cases have dealt the final blow. Official Germany is sowing a seed of sorrow and bitterness in Norwegian hearts which will survive the war."

OUR ECONOMIC WEAPON

THE RESOURCES OF THE WORLD lie very largely in the control of ourselves and our Allies, and, so far, this weapon has not been used to its full extent in our struggle with Germany. We are told that if we made it absolutely clear to Germany that we are prepared to shut her off from the markets of the world after the war, peace would speedily ensue. The former Berlin correspondent of the London *Christian World* is convinced of the potency of the economic weapon that lies in our hand, and pleads for its immediate use. He writes:

> "We are in danger of regarding Germany too exclusively as a great military Power. She is, besides, a great industrial and commercial state, and it is to advance her vast trading and manufacturing interests throughout the world that this war largely is being carried on. This is an aspect of the situation which must not be lost sight of. Political ambitions, the eager desire to obtain the leading position in the world, the desire to see the German power supreme in all quarters of the earth and dominant on the seas, are all interwoven with far-reaching schemes for supremacy in the markets of the world. Germany's ablest and most far-seeing men will not be satisfied with territorial expansion or sounding victories if these do not bring with them the economic advantages and commercial supremacy to which they are looking forward."

The leading thinkers of Germany, we are told, are peering with no little anxiety into the future of German commerce, and are nervously apprehensive lest they may find the world's markets closed against them. For example, Captain Persius writes in the *Berliner Tageblatt:*

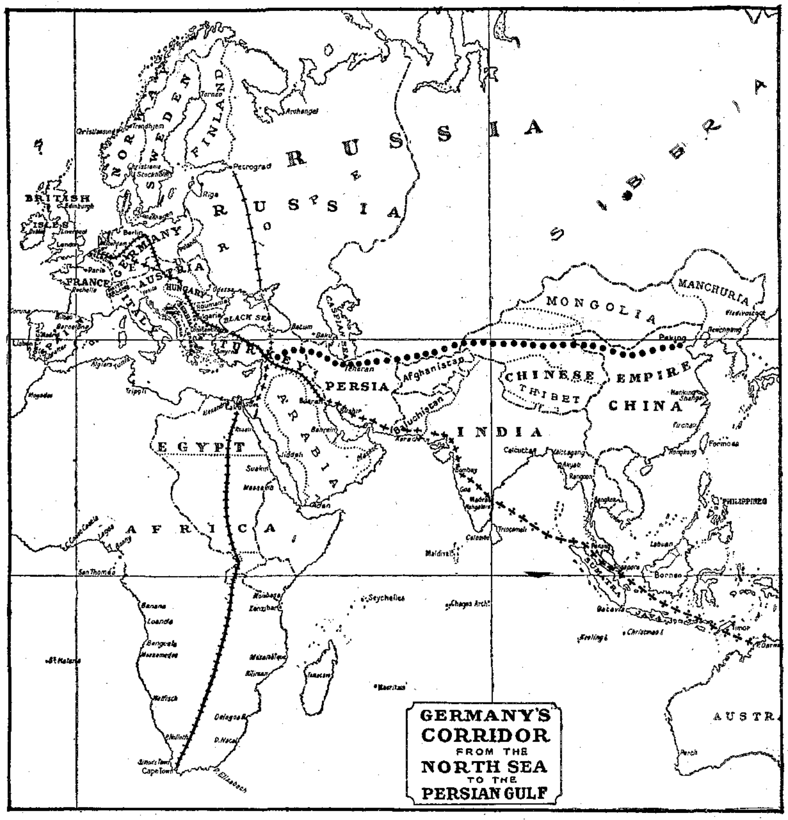
> "The German nation does not desire that its future existence should be lived in the pestilential atmosphere of the hatred of the greater part of the world. He who has Germany's economic well-being at heart must advocate a peace by understanding, for it is only as the result of such a peace that we can hope once more to resume anything like normal relations with other peoples."

The economic hope that has buoyed up Germany during the war has been the "Middle-Europe" idea, with the prospect of a great consolidated empire stretching from Brussels to Bagdad and beyond. This vision is failing; as the correspondent of *The Christian World* says:

> "The Naumann school of economists, which saw an extension of Germany eastward and the establishment of a great and homogeneous *Mitteleuropa*, stretching with its dependencies from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, has been practically obliterated. Naumann himself now sees the impossibility of supplying the future wants of the Empire from the produce of this region, important and vast as it is. He admits now that unless Germany is enabled to draw supplies from the whole world the entire industrial life of the nation will perish from inanition. And he is thoroughly alarmed because he sees clearly that the Allies, or any group of them, will be able to deprive his country of nearly every important product which will be necessary in her industries. . . . . . .
>
> "Naumann has turned his gaze to the seas, and finds every point of importance along every trade route in the hands of the enemy, and especially in the hands of the British. German ships are to sail the seas in greater number than ever, ships, as we have seen, heavily subsidized by Government money; but every ton of coal they want, every repair to their engines, will compel a visit to a British base.
>
> "It is a moderating thought, and when Persius and Naumann and the others think of it all their blood runs more slowly in their veins, and they no longer indulge in the braggadocio of the past."

Once the German people are convinced that the Allies intend to use their economic advantages against the German Empire, then, argues the writer in *The Christian World*, they will force their rulers to a peace in sheer self-defense:

> "While admitting that the question of an economic boycott of Germany after the war is one complicated by considerations which do not affect any one particular Power; while admitting that what one Power may deem it advisable to do another may think unwise and unprofitable, there seems to me nevertheless to be wide scope for the adoption of concerted measures which would menace the future economic interests of the enemy. Germany would be forced to listen to any united action or to any definite statement on the subject. The intimidation exercised would be a war-measure, just as the present blockade is one, and if the German Government and the military High Command know that we are in a position to enforce our threat it is extremely unlikely that so comprehensive a threat would go unheeded.
>
> "Supposing it were made clear to Germany, and especially to the masses of the people, that the prolongation of the war means only that the economic terms of the peace would be worse for them instead of better? Supposing they were told that if they failed to bring pressure on their leaders to shorten the war we should go on tightening up the terms of peace progressively?
>
> "I am convinced that were the German people fully to realize that it is in the power of their enemies to stifle their future growth, to shut them out from oversea markets, to wipe out every dream of dominion which they have dreamed, unless they cease this brutal war carried on by them with such devilish ferocity, they would be more amenable to wise counsel, less inclined to give heed to those who are driving them to destruction."



From Canon Parfit's "Mesopotamia."

HOW "MIDDLE EUROPE" WOULD DEVELOP.

Should Germany gain a corridor from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, argues Canon Parfit in his pamphlet on Mesopotamia, she would inevitably dominate Asia, Africa, and the South Seas by the routes marked in this map. Lord Robert Cecil, the British Blockade Minister, believes this can be prevented by using the economic weapon, and in his message to Congress the President hints at its use.

The British Blockade Minister, Lord Robert Cecil, says in the London *Evening Standard:*

> "We can not afford to neglect any chance, plan, or effort. . . . Sooner or later the economic side of the war is as likely as anything to produce the desired effect on its fortunes to the extent that the Allied Powers and the enemy carry on an economic offensive.
>
> "In this regard our forces are overwhelmingly stronger than the enemy's, and are growing stronger every day. We have on our side countries with populations ten times bigger than the Central Empires, and our wealth is nearly proportionate. It is essential that we use this power to the utmost. The Germans fully recognize the immense power of the economic offensive."

TRANSPORTATION EVILS CAUSE HIGH PRICES

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION and especially designed for High School Use.

© International Film Service, N. Y.

HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food Administrator.

OVER AND OVER, in previous articles, reference has been made, as you will remember, to the circuitous routes, roundabout methods, and slow channels by which food travels from producer to consumer. You learned that many irregular practises have existed which tend to boost the prices of food-commodities between the time they leave the hands of the producer and the time that they reach your own plate. Transportation evils deserve special treatment.

I. DELAYS IN RAILROAD TRANSIT—High prices and shortage of food-commodities are, as we have seen, sometimes due to waste. And, needless to say, waste is inevitably caused by the deterioration or destruction of food. Now, food in transit too often suffers such waste through transportation evils.

Perishable Foods.—It must be remembered that a large number of food-commodities are what are known as perishables. Broadly speaking, the most important perishables are meat, fish, fruits, and vegetables. They will spoil because of bad packing, and also merely by the lapse of time, in distinction from such commodities as canned vegetables, canned sardines, bottled sirups, or salt, which would not be injured by delays in transit.

Congestion of Traffic.—Thus delays which prevent a freight-car from reaching its destination promptly, or which interfere with the unpacking or marketing of its contents after it has reached its destination, are often the direct cause of deterioration of perishable foods. Such delays are among the evils due to congestion of traffic. Congestion, in this sense, simply means such abnormal crowding—in fact, such overcrowding—that progress is impeded, or perhaps stopt altogether. You have undoubtedly seen intersecting streets in a city where the numbers of pedestrians and vehicles were so great that the progress of each separate individual was hindered. Precisely the same state of congestion exists in many a railway-yard, with the difference that whereas the persons at the street-crossing are soon free to go their way, in the congested freight-yard some freight-cars may be shunted off on sidings and delayed many days in their onward journey to their final destination. In such cases there may be deterioration among perishables, or even such actual decay that some food may be unfit for use by the time it reaches its destination.

The Remedy.—Such congestion as that described may be alleviated in two ways: (1) by having fewer freight-cars jammed in at one spot at the same time; or (2) by speeding up the dispatch of cars and keeping them moving smoothly on their way. How the United States Food Administration is aiming to attain those ends will be explained later.

II. FAILURE TO UNLOAD CARS PROMPTLY—Deterioration in perishable food-commodities is also caused when a freight-car at its final destination is not unloaded promptly. Sometimes this is unintentional, but in other cases the person to whom the car is sent is directly to blame for not unloading his car promptly, with the result that the food is not kept moving toward the consumer, and the freight-car is not emptied and set free to start on another useful journey. Suppose, for instance, that some dealer has received a car-load of potatoes consigned to him. Perhaps, instead of unloading the car and selling the potatoes immediately, he leaves the filled car on a siding in the hope that the price of potatoes may go up. In the meantime he pays the railroad demurrage, *i.e.*, the charges due for this kind of storage. You will readily understand that thus withholding food-supplies from the market and the public *does not differ materially from hoarding*. And, in fact, under the provision against hoarding in the Food-Control Act, such action is now contrary to law. Moreover, during the interval until the car is unloaded, the potatoes may be spoiling. In which case not merely the provision against hoarding, but also that forbidding waste, may be violated. Here is a definite example of how the new licensing regulations can help to solve a transportation problem by relieving car-shortage.

III. DEFECTIVE SHIPPING CONTAINERS—Another cause of food-wastage in transportation is the inefficient or defective shipping container. By shipping container is meant merely the form of receptacle—box, bag, crate, or whatever it may be—in which the food-commodity is shipped. An enormous amount of foodstuffs is lost and destroyed every year simply because these so-called shipping containers are ill adapted to their purpose. Flimsy boxes are smashed, or broken by weight from within, and their contents spilled or lost. Such foods as oranges, lemons, raisins, and eggs are among those which suffer extensively. Hundreds of dollars' worth are annually destroyed that could be saved if the containers were standardized and adapted to their contents in form and strength. *In anticipation of such an end, the United States Food Administration has asked producers, manufacturers, and distributers of foodstuffs to meet in conference with Federal Food Administrators and agree upon such means of standardization.*

Causes of Freight Congestion.—You have very probably read in the newspapers about the shortage of cars in this country at present. This does not mean that there are fewer cars in use, but that there is a heavier demand upon them. (1) One great reason why there are apparently not enough cars to go round nowadays is because, since cars are not packed as full as they might be, more are required. This condition, and the remedies that are being used to cure it, will be discust in the next article.

But there are other reasons why the demand upon the supply of freight-cars is so heavy these days.

(2) Increased production is one. *During these war-days this country is working at high speed in all sorts of production, including that of food.* (3) This increased production naturally demands increased facilities of distribution throughout all parts of the country. (a) The enormous and unparalleled bulk of supplies for Army and Navy must be shipped promptly and speedily to its various destinations. (b) Also all sorts of raw products designed to be made into munitions must be sent to the points where they are manufactured into finished products. And, finally, (c) the supplies of munitions and foodstuffs, destined for our Allies in Europe, must pour in an endless stream into our seaports for reshipment by sea. It needs no great amount of imagination to see how all this new activity of war-time makes trying demands upon the freight facilities of this country. You all know how overloaded post-offices, postal cars, and even postmen at Christmas time labor under the burden of the sudden increase of mail-matter which has to be transported from place to place. Imagine the same sort of activity applied to all sorts of commodities besides Christmas gifts, and indefinitely prolonged, and you will have an illustration of how transportation facilities are crowded in war-time.

In the next article there will be a further explanation of transportation evils connected with food-commodities, and how the Food Administration aims to remedy them.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. From what you have learned in previous articles, explain at length how irregular practises which affect food-prices may also complicate the problems of transportation. Illustrate.

2. On the other hand, state how waste of food in the course of shipment may tend to raise prices to the consumer. Give an instance.

3. Do you know of any foods that are absolutely non-perishable?

4. How are some freight-cars arranged for shipping perishables? How does delay interfere with their usefulness?

5. Give an instance showing how some sort of traffic congestion affects you personally.

6. What takes place in a railroad freight-yard? Do you understand what is meant by "breaking up" a freight-train?

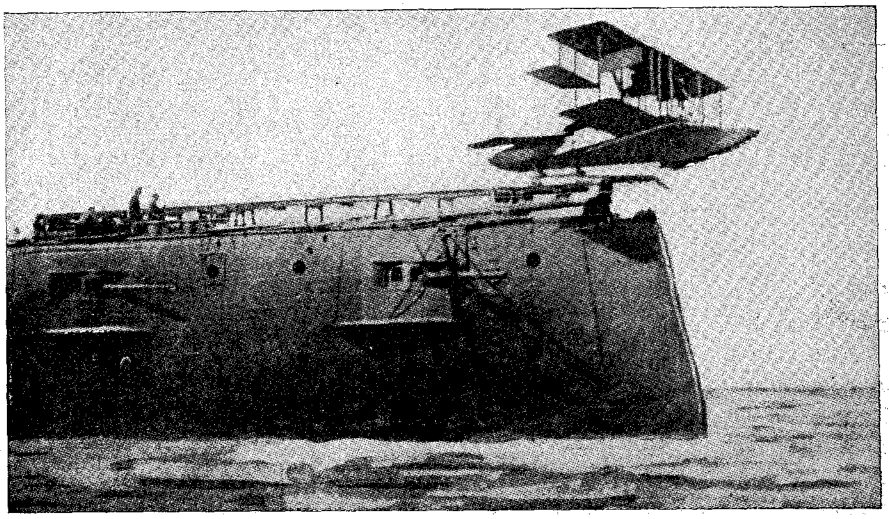
7. If a hundred dealers in one city are paying demurrage on commodities consigned to them, how does that affect the supply of freight-cars? Why?

8. Have you ever seen any inefficient shipping containers? If so, how do you know they were inefficient?

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

SCOUTING FOR "U"-BOATS

THE GOOD NEWS that the *U*-boat peril has become less acute naturally disposes Americans to think that the work of our own Navy has had something to do with the result. Certain it is that our battle-ships, hydroairplanes, motor-boats, and destroyers have all been doing team-work against the undersea enemies. Exactly how they cooperate, and what part the new "catapulting" device for launching airplanes from a ship's deck has had in the outcome, we are told by Robert G. Skerrett, who contributes an article on the subject to *The Illustrated World* (Chicago, November) under the title reproduced at the head of this extract. The office of the airplane is to act as scout to detect the submarine, as it is only possible to do from a lofty position directly above it, and then to signal the destroyer, which does its best to live up to its name. The battle-ship, in these operations, is little more than a base, its great offensive powers being of little use against an enemy of this description. We read:



Courtesy of "The Illustrated World," Chicago.

THE WINGED SCOUT LEAVES THE FLOATING BASE.

A seaplane leaving a battle-ship's deck by the catapult.

> "'O-i-l b-u-b-b-l-e-s! S-e-n-d p-l-a-n-e!' The little hand-mirror of the motor-boat officer flashed this heliograph message across two miles of water.
>
> "On the deck of the dreadnought came sudden action. A hydroairplane, waiting in the clutches of its catapult, was manned. With a click the catch of the catapult was slipt. Simultaneous with the sudden roar of its motor, the airplane shot forward and out from the ship's deck like a clay pigeon hurled from a shotgun gallery-trap. The plane made short work of locating the *U*-boat. Following first the telltale trail of oil, it circled above until the dark outline of the lurker in the depths became visible. Then a smoke bomb was dropt—the signal to a destroyer—and the hydroairplane descended to the waves, merely to loaf along, with the track of small bubbles constantly coming to the surface from the diver's exhaust, until relieved by the vessel.
>
> "This now is one of our most effective means of defending our fighting fleet from the attacks of submarines. The seaplane is our chief scout, the far-seeing eyes of our fighting fleet. Planes, sometimes aided by motor-boats but more often alone, scour the seas constantly near the waters in which our fleet is anchored. How successful the method has been is evidenced by the fact that not one single United States naval vessel has succumbed to submarine attack since the start of the war, altho Germany undoubtedly has tried."

This success has been made possible, according to Mr. Skerrett, by the catapult for ship's decks, invented by Capt. Washington I. Chambers, mentioned above and more completely described recently in these columns. He goes on:

> "Because Captain Chambers's invention now is thoroughly practicable, one of the Navy's aeronautic experts told Congress a few months ago that 'our launching device is ahead of anything the other people have.' That means that such of our ships as now are equipped with this apparatus can enjoy a scouting radius which would be quite impossible if observation were restricted to the range of vision obtainable from the spotting tops of their masts. A number of our armored cruisers and dreadnoughts have been provided with these catapults. . . . . . .
>
> "A seaplane rising to a height of 3,000 feet has an all-around radius of vision of quite sixty miles, normally, and when the air is especially clear, observation, by the aid of binoculars, can be extended to a hundred miles. The flying endurance of the aircraft is such that it can surely go and come from its floating base a total distance of five hundred miles. Inasmuch as the speediest fighting ships, big battle-cruisers, average thirty knots an hour, their approach can be detected anywhere from ten to twelve hours before they can get within fighting range. Not only that, but the scouting aircraft can observe the course of the enemy, and can send that strategic information back to its parent ship by wireless.
>
> "Upon its return to its mobile base, the seaplane sinks to the surface of the ocean upon the sheltered side of the mother craft, and by reason of ingeniously devised special derricks—one on either broadside—the flying machine can be lifted from the water and brought safely aboard. The floats or pontoons now fitted to the latest of our Navy's seaplanes permit the aircraft to drop upon a good rough sea, and it is even possible for them to acquire sufficient speed against seven-foot waves, having a length of a hundred feet, to get into the air without the aid of the catapult. In brief, according to Admiral William S. Benson, it is entirely practicable for the Navy's aerial scouts to go aloft and to return by way of the sea in moderately rough weather.
>
> "The public is especially interested in knowing to what extent our seaplanes can be counted upon to deal with the submarine. In clear waters like those in the West Indies, with a bright sandy bottom, a submerged submarine can be seen from aloft when lying or running below the surface fifty feet or more. Ordinarily, detection of this sort is limited to a depth of twenty to thirty feet. In parts of the North Sea and the British Channel, where our aircraft will do submarine patrol work, the waters are discolored, and an observer in a flying seaplane would probably be able to see but a very few feet below the surface. Just the same, the man in the flying-machine, well up in the air, would be better off than the lookouts stationed anywhere aboard a steaming vessel. Why is this? Simply because the airman can detect the submerged foe, while the lookout on the ship is none the wiser until the *U*-boat's periscope rises above the waves.
>
> "This matter of seeing into the depths from a considerable height when it is impossible to do so close to the water seems puzzling to many people. The principles involved are extremely simple. First, the wave motion, which interferes with penetrative vision near the surface of the sea, is flattened out, as it were, on being viewed directly from above and several hundred feet aloft. Next, the reflected beams of light do not shine into

the observer's eyes, as is the case when close to the water, and, as a result, it is possible to look below the surface just as one can see into an opposite house even tho the windows be closed. Greater power of penetration is secured when the light shines from behind and well above the observer's head. In exactly the same way, more can be discerned far back in the room of the neighbor's house when the light shines squarely into the window. In other words, the eye sees deeper into the water when the line of sight is coincident with the path of the rays of light.

"On fairly calm days, altho the details of the submarine are by no means apparent, an airplane observer five hundred feet in the air usually can see the dark shadow of a submarine at the greatest depth used for underwater cruising—about one hundred feet—and as detection is all that is necessary, the air scout has been adjudged satisfactory."

WHERE THE CENSOR MIGHT HALT

THE CENSOR HAS A HARD JOB, even in matters of every-day news, but it is vastly harder for him to tackle technical material, especially when his training does not enable him to judge of their exact bearing on the situation. The United States Bureau of Public Information holds that we are entitled to any and all news that will not be of service to the enemy. When something may safely be told, we are entitled to hear it, and the Government acknowledges our right to do so. Even more—it is good policy to keep us informed and interested, for we are the Government's creditors. It has borrowed a good deal of money of us in the past and intends to borrow much more in the near future. Is information regarding the production of munitions objectionable as telling the enemy what we do not want him to know, or is it valuable as stimulating and directing future production? How is the poor censor to know? Says an editorial writer in *The American Machinist* (New York):

"In the matter of technical information the proper publicity becomes a vital factor in securing the desired production of all sorts of mechanical devices and parts.

"The publication of data concerning shell manufacture in *The American Machinist* in the earlier days of the war was credited by the Canadian Shell Committee and others with having greatly aided the production of shells at a time when they were most needed. Yet data of this kind might easily have been prohibited by any but a broad-minded censor on the ground of giving information of value to the enemy.

"There are very few cases where the publication of data regarding the manufacture of munitions that are needed in large quantities can fail to be of help in aiding production. And this is usually of far greater importance than the possibilities of the enemy knowing how the munitions are made—he can usually find out without much difficulty and can seldom utilize the knowledge in any case.

"The new airplane program, including the aviation engine, is a case in point. We are constantly receiving requests from shops in various parts of the country desiring specifications and asking how they can be of service. Many of these shops have capacity that could be utilized to advantage in making engines or propellers or parts of engines or planes, but it is going to be impossible to utilize these shops unless there is some way of acquainting them with what is needed and perhaps showing them how the work is done in other plants. The only practical method of accomplishing this is to publish all necessary details in such a paper as *The American Machinist*, which reaches thousands of shops.

"There seems to be a general impression in some quarters that the industrial inventory covered all this, but a little consideration will show this belief to be erroneous. Take your own case, and see if the answers you gave to the questions asked would enable any one to tell exactly what you could make that would fit into the airplane program, about which you knew nothing at that time. Not knowing the work, you could not answer so as to let any one know how nearly your experience fitted that line of work. Consequently, those who must place orders are left about where they were before the inventory was taken. They must depend on personal knowledge of plants in placing orders and in so doing unavoidably lay themselves open to the charge of favoritism, even when none is intended.

"If, on the other hand, some general idea of the work desired, together with a few leading specifications, can be placed in the hands of several thousand shop managers, a goodly number of them will see that certain parts of the work are within their capacity, and the sources of production will be greatly increased.

"There can be much profitable publicity by a careful cooperation with the engineering periodicals that can be of service in this matter."

DISHWASHING AND DISEASE

HOW MANY OF THOSE who approve the legislation abolishing the common drinking-cup in many States stop to think that at every meal, public and private, they are using dishes and utensils from which scores of other persons, mostly strangers, have previously eaten? These utensils have all presumably been cleansed by washing, in the intervals; but this, it will be noted, simply throws the burden of disease-prevention on the dishwasher. How generally is the dishwasher trustworthy? An editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York) assures us that dishwashing as a household performance is worthy of study in connection with the preservation of family health, and that in the realm of café, restaurant, hotel dining-rooms, or quick-lunch places, it is a matter of public concern. This writer discusses some recent observations and experiments by Manheimer and Ybanez, to determine the relative efficiency of the methods of dishwashing by hand and by mechanical apparatus. He says:

"Their data demonstrate that if manual dishwashing were carefully and thoroughly performed there would be comparatively little menace in the use of dishes and silver thus cleaned. Unfortunately, in performance, manual dishwashing is less satisfactory than is desirable, owing to the fact that the rush of patrons in restaurants occurs during limited hours, and dishes must be cleaned rapidly for repeated use. Speed is demanded rather than cleanliness. The dish-water is not changed frequently enough; the rinsing is inadequate, and the drying is performed with towels that would not pass a censor of public health.

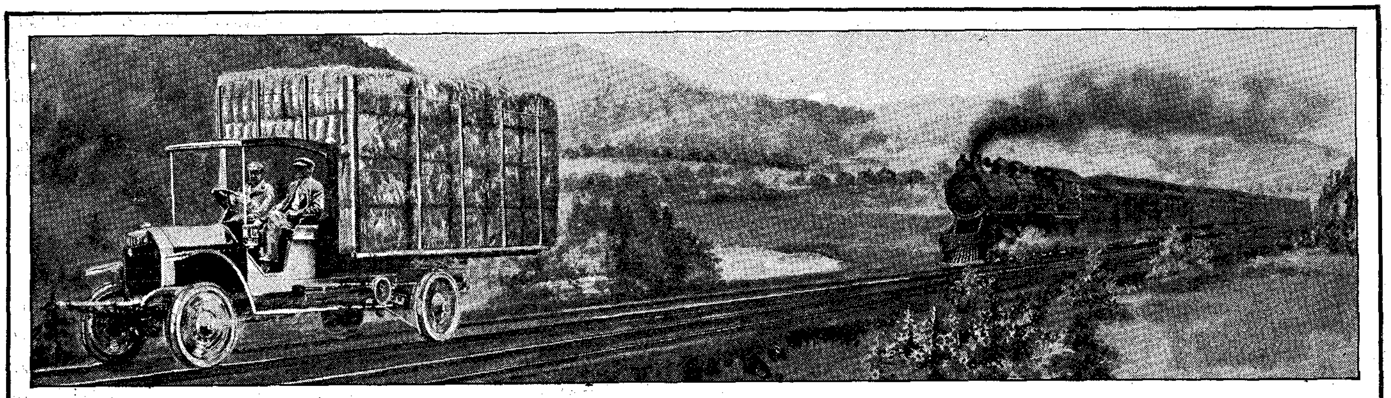
"Mechanical washing eliminates the uncertain hand-power, subjects the dishes to higher temperatures than are possible during the manual process, and provides a time of exposure to water of a temperature sufficiently high to kill all non-spore-bearing organisms.

"The significance of the deductions with reference to the difference in efficiency between the two methods lies in the fact that uncleanliness in dishwashing has a bearing upon the welfare of the entire consuming public, whether the meals are eaten at home or purchased over a counter, or at a table.

"In the average home dishwashing is not a remarkably hygienic process. The water is usually below the temperature necessary for destroying bacteria, because the dishwasher must frequently dip her hands into the pan containing the soapy water. The soap itself plays very little part in the disinfection of knives, forks, spoons, cups, glasses, plates, or other table utensils utilized during the preparation or consumption of food. Unclean dish-towels are too generally employed for the drying of dishes which perhaps may have been reasonably free from infective material. Rapidity in dishwashing is not unnatural in the busy household where the routine of dishwashing is not regarded so much as a matter of hygiene as a problem in esthetics, and where the desire to get out of the house for purposes of pleasure or shopping makes speed a matter of primal interest. Furthermore, the practise of permitting soiled dishes to accumulate or to remain smeared with bacteria-breeding detritus, attracting flies or insects and possibly rodents, is hardly conducive to insuring cleanliness of tableware at the next usage.

"It is obvious that the character of cleanliness in homes can be improved only through the education of the housewife, and by the insistence of physicians that hygienic principles be observed when infectious disease afflicts a household. It is possible to protect the public from general carelessness, ignorance, or haste in public eating-places, by passing ordinances demanding that all eating utensils in public places be subject to a temperature of at least 80° C. for one minute before they are utilized by other patrons.

"Dishwashing may appear to be a trifling detail, but the science of hygiene is built up of trifles. Perfection in hygiene is attained only by attention to the little things."



SHALL WE EVER HAVE A SCENE LIKE THIS?

The farmer "will mount his load of hay and motor to the nearest span of tracks; he will mount the rails and ride to town—on his load of hay."

MOTOR-TRUCKS ON RAILROADS

HOW OUR ARMY in Mexico fitted flanges to the wheels of their motor-trucks, so that these could be run over railroad-tracks, was duly told at the time in these columns. Apparently the railroads have taken this lesson to heart, for a new engagement is announced editorially in *The Railroad Man's Magazine* (New York, December)—the "engagement of Miss Motor-Truck to Mr. Railroad," which it goes on to explain means that trucks capable of using ordinary roads and railroads interchangeably are to be put on the market in the near future. "The bride," the writer goes on with his metaphor, "is a daughter of the gasoline-engine, and the groom has a long line of ancestors with superheated steam coursing through every vein and artery." The complete utilization of the new idea may require some changes in laws and regulations, the writer thinks, as well as a few new inventions; but he has apparently no doubt of a successful outcome. We read:

"Yes, the farmer will ride the rail, not in the old-fashioned way, but nevertheless he will ride the rail. He will mount his load of hay and motor to the nearest span of tracks; he will mount the rails and ride to town—on his load of hay.

"That is what he is going to do, just as surely as you read this sentence. The times indicate it, and the railroads will not be adverse to it when they see the subject in the true light.

"Already experiments have been made, and the plan has been shown to be entirely practical. A motor-truck can be constructed that will run on the ground and on the rail with equal facility.

"The wheels will have the steel rim and flange, resembling the modern car-wheel, and in addition they will have a higher part like the ordinary solid-rubber truck-tire, that will run on the ground and enable the truck to reach the farm or ranch and reload with vegetables or hay or grain or what-not. Thus it is written, and thus it will be fulfilled.

"This may even be a partial solution of the food-problem. A truck gets its load of produce at a farm, drives to the nearest railroad-crossing, mounts the rails, and speeds at twenty miles per hour toward its destination.

"To dispose of the food, many local laws may have to be altered. A farmer drove his truck to New York not long ago and tried to sell his food to the market people, who wanted something for nothing, according to the farmer's statement.

"He next tried to sell the food to the populace by retailing from door to door, but was arrested because he was violating a local ruling of the city council. He was told that the food had to pass through 'certain hands' first.

"Perhaps the local laws there and elsewhere will be changed to fit the case and aid in the distribution of food. Possibly the problem will become big enough to be a national one to the extent of requiring national legislation.

"Whatever the solution, the truck will take the rail, or the rail will take the truck—whichever way you choose to say it. It can be said either way with equal facility, and it can be done, too.

"Let us frankly admit that it is easier to say a thing than to do it. The problem, however, will most certainly come forward for solution, and will be solved. Already some of the railroad officials are dreaming about the matter, and the dreams are beginning to come above the threshold of consciousness.

"Yes, there are a few difficulties. A few laws will have to be changed. A few inventions will have to be made before the plan works well; but the legislators can make the laws, and the inventors will find a way to make the inventions."

BANDIT BEES AND DOPED HONEY

AN INTERESTING TALE of New Jersey bees that are made to steal their neighbors' honey by serving them with whisky has been going the rounds of the press, credited to the editorial page of *The Christian Herald.* The editor of *The Guide to Nature* (Sound Beach, Conn.) says that "it should be credited to Baron Munchausen, or to some other writer of fiction." The ability of alcohol to turn an honest man into a rascal does not, he thinks, extend as far as the bee. Bees steal honey occasionally, but when they do it is because they like honey and prefer to get it in the easiest way. Here is the narrative that started the discussion:

"A New Jersey man is accused by his neighbors of keeping a species of bees that, instead of honestly making honey from flower and clover-bloom, thievishly plunder the hives of all the working bees in the neighborhood.

"It is asserted that this man, altho he has not kept an honest bee in seven years, regularly sells more honey than any other bee-man in the Delaware Valley.

"No doubt these allegations will surprize most people. The bee has been commonly looked upon as incorruptibly honest and as an unvarying model of industry. Indeed, it was from the bee that man first learned that industry and honesty go through this world hand in hand.

"If a story had come from New Jersey, or anywhere else, telling that a gang of men had been making their living, not by work, but by plundering the savings of industrious people, not the slightest surprize would have been excited. Men are a good deal given to that sort of thing everywhere.

"But it appears that bees can suffer degradation as well as men. And, according to the charges made in this case, whisky entered into the degradation of the bees just as it does into that of men. It is claimed that the bees were fed on 'doped' honey in order to make thieves of them. The drunken bee becomes a bandit. Befuddled with booze, he refuses to work and turns to riotous living.

"We fondly claim great superiority for the human mind over the mind of the bee. But it seems that booze brings them to the same level as far as the more essential qualities are concerned."

After remarking upon this as quoted above, the editor of *The Guide to Nature* goes on to say:

"This is the sort of fool-stuff that would tend to drive even a prohibitionist to drink. It would, if he knows and appreciates the honey-bee. There are plenty of interesting things to be said about honey-bees without concocting such trash as this, as there are many arguments in favor of prohibition, or at least in favor of temperance.

"The facts are that it is not dishonest bees that do the robbing. Bees do not need to be doped with whisky to make thieves of them. At certain times of the year, when the nectar of the field flowers is scarce, any vigorous colony is liable to assume this robbing habit. Bees will sting. A sting was given to them to prevent this robbing, not only on the part of the bees themselves, but of bears and human beings. The drunken bee has not become a bandit, but what's the use of wasting more words on such a fool article?"

The same publication quotes the A. I. Root Company, apiculturists of Medina, Ohio, as follows:

"The whole thing must have originated in the fertile brain of some newspaper reporter who had no idea of boosting any cause good or bad. He wanted to get a story that would be accepted by the news editor. He tried to write a good story, but he failed miserably.

"Whisky would have a tendency to quiet the bees; they would become drowsy and calm; it would not infuriate them; it would not incite them to rush out into the fields.

"Tobacco smoke quiets bees, and so does any other narcotic or similar drug. That the bees might steal honey containing whisky is altogether possible, even probable, but if they robbed at all it is because they were stealing honey and not because whisky was in it. The whole thing is as improbable as it is ridiculous."

FOOD IN THE FOREST

DANIEL BOONE and some of our other early pioneers could go into the wilderness with only a rifle and a sack of salt, it is said, and live in comfort on the game and other wild food which the woods afforded. While few want to try that sort of thing nowadays, persons who know the food value of the fruits of our native trees and shrubs are, according to the United States Forest Service, able to use them to good advantage in supplementing other foods. We quote from a recent press bulletin issued by the Service, as follows:

"Aside from the numerous edible mushrooms, roots, fruits of shrubs, and smaller plants, the trees of our forests afford a large variety of edibles which are highly prized by woods connoisseurs. First in importance, of course, are our native nuts—beechnuts, butternuts, walnuts, chestnuts and chinkapins, hazelnuts, and several kinds of hickory-nuts, including pecans. The kernels of all of these are not only toothsome but highly nutritious and are used by vegetarians to replace meat. The oil of the beechnut is said to be little inferior to olive oil, while that of butternuts and walnuts was used by some of the Indians for various purposes. The Indians, it is said, also formerly mixed chestnuts with cornmeal and made a bread which was baked in corn-husks, like tamales. In parts of Europe bread is made from chestnuts alone. The chestnut crop in this country is being reduced each year by the chestnut-blight disease which in some sections is gradually killing out the tree.

"Acorns are commonly thought to be fit only for feeding hogs, but many kinds of them can be made edible and nourishing for people as well. The Indian custom was to pound or grind the acorns up and leach out the tannin, which makes most of them unfit for eating when raw, by treating the pulp with hot water. The resulting flour, which contained considerable starch, was made either into a porridge or baked in small cakes of bread. As a rule, the acorns of the various white oaks having less tannin are the ones best suited for food, but Indians also used those of the black oaks, even tho they contain much tannin. The acorns of the basket or cow-oak, the chinkapin oak, shin or Rocky Mountain oak, live-oak, and of several other species, are sweet enough to be eaten raw.

"Another nut which is not suited for eating raw, but from which a palatable food is said to have been prepared by the Indians, is the buckeye. The kernels of these nuts were dried, powdered, and freed of the poison which they contain when raw by filtration. The resulting paste was either eaten cold or baked.

"Several Western pines have seeds which play an important part in the diet of the local Indians. Perhaps the best known of these is the fruit of the nut pine or pinon, which forms the basis for a local industry of some size. Not only is it extensively eaten by local settlers and Indians, but large quantities are shipped to the cities, where the seed is roasted and sold on the street. The similar seed of the Parry pine and the large digger-pine seeds are eagerly sought by the Indians. The latter tree is said to have gained its name from its use as a food by the Digger Indians. The seeds of the long-leaved pine are edible and are improved by roasting. Indeed, it may be said that most nuts are more digestible when roasted than if eaten raw.

"One of the best-known fruits, the foresters say, is the persimmon, which is edible only after it is thoroughly ripe. As this is usually not until late in the fall, it is commonly thought that the fruit must be frost-bitten. If the persimmon is eaten before it is well ripened, the tannic acid which the fruit contains has a strongly astringent effect, which justifies the story of the soldier in the Civil War who said he had eaten green persimmons so as to shrink his stomach up to fit his rations. The papaw, or custard-apple, is also best when thoroughly ripe. The fruit of some species of haws is eaten or preserved in different parts of the country, while those of several different kinds of wild cherries have a food value and are used for various purposes. Wild plums are abundant in certain sections and occur in particularly plentiful quantities along the streams in the Eastern and Middle Western States.

"Several varieties of wild crab-apples make delicious jellies. Some of the largest, which attain the size of small apples, are more or less abundant throughout eastern North Carolina. Elderberries are frequently used for pies and for sauce. Those found in the West are sweeter and have a better flavor than the Eastern varieties.

"The berries of the hackberry, or sugarberry, as it is called in the South, are dry but have an agreeable taste. Those of the mulberry are sweet and juicy when ripe. The mulberry is valued in some sections for feeding hogs and poultry and some species are occasionally cultivated.

"Many people like the fruit of the shadbush, 'sarvice' berry, or June-berry, as it is variously called. In parts of the country this fruit is used to make jelly.

"The French-Canadians are said to use the acid flowers of the redbud, or Judas tree, in salads, while the buds and tender pods are pickled in vinegar. Honey-locust pods, often locally called 'honey-shucks,' contain a sweetish, thick, cheeselike pulp, which is often eaten. Those of the mesquite furnish the Mexicans and Indians with a nutritious food. The Creoles of Louisiana, famous for their cookery, are reported to use the young buds of the sassafras as a substitute for okra in thickening soups."

ARTIFICIAL WAVES TO AID NAVIGATION—The release of water from Ohio River dams, creating "artificial waves" and making over 200 miles of the stream temporarily navigable at low water, is described by a correspondent of *The Nautical Gazette* (New York, November 1). Says this paper:

"The artificial wave recently used on the Ohio River to carry coal to Southern cities from western Pennsylvania mines was started at Merrill Dam, three miles south of Beaver, Pa., the past week, by the United States engineers stationed at Pittsburg. When the wave reached the mouth of the Great Kanawha River, more than two hundred miles south of the starting-point, it released approximately 3,000,000 bushels of coal that had been held up for many weeks owing to the shallow channel below that point. The start of the wave at the Merrill Dam was produced when an opening of 180 feet was made in the dam and three feet of water allowed to run out of the pool. From Merrill Dam to Dam No. 11, north of Wheeling, W. Va., a like amount was released at each pool, adding volume to the wave as it proceeded southward. From Dam No. 11 to Dam No. 10, below Parkersburg, W. Va., four feet of water was released at each pool, creating a stage of seven to eight feet in the open river below Dam No. 20. This stage permitted the shipment of coal-barges which carry 15,000 bushels. The 'tail end,' or that part of the wave which started from the Merrill Dam, was the last to reach the mouth of the Great Kanawha River, and it required five days for the last part of the wave to reach Cincinnati. This is not the first time that an artificial wave has been created; other rises in the past have made it possible for the shipment of as high as 40,000 tons of coal. That coal will be shipped from the fourteenth pool, Monongahela River, to Pittsburg, a distance of 125 miles, was announced here when the steamer *Crucible*, of the Crucible Fuel Company, a subsidiary of the Crucible Steel Company, left with a tow of three barges, each 100 feet long, to be loaded and brought to Pittsburg for the mills of the company. The coal is being mined by the Fairmont & Clarksburg Coal Company, below Hickman's Run, near Fairmont, W. Va. This is one of the mines which have not been in operation for some time, but, owing to the great demand, the mine has been refitted and made ready to ship coal by river. The steamer *Darling* was the last towboat to ply in that part of the river, when it towed coal from the Parker's Run mine, 121 miles above Pittsburg, to McKeesport, Pa."

TO FIGHT THE WASTE OF GASOLINE

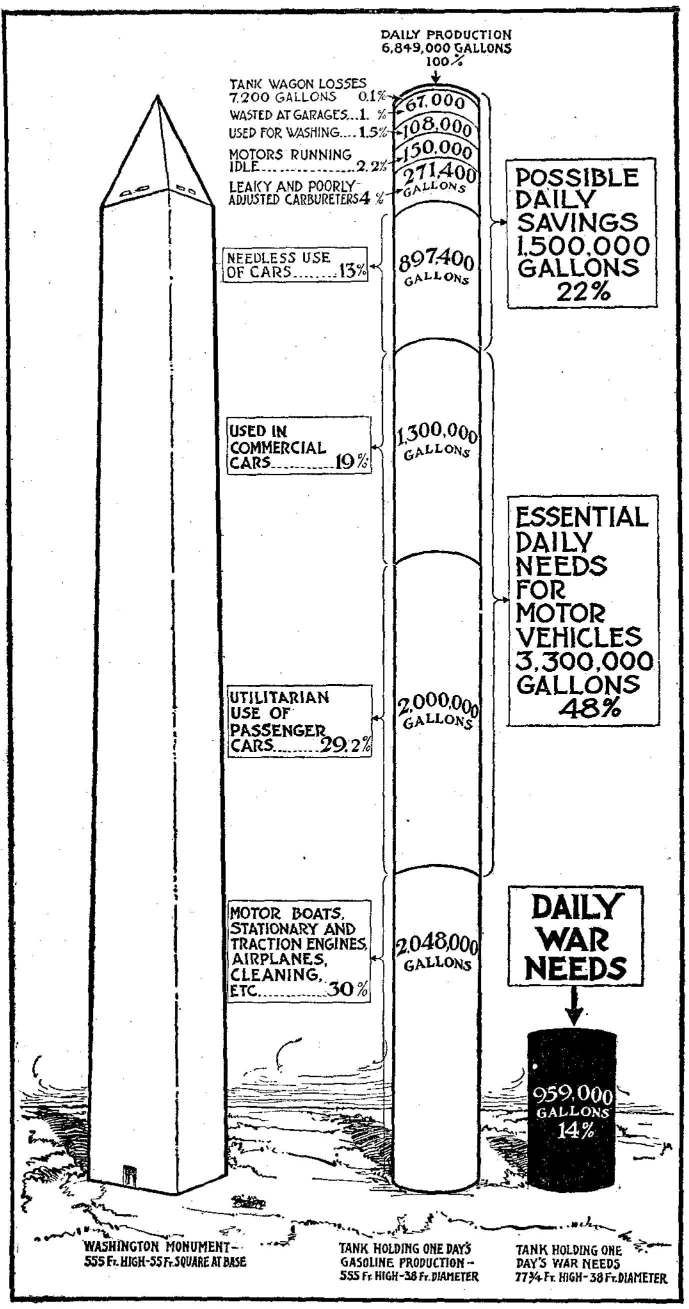
A "DON'T-WASTE-GASOLINE" campaign which will insure more than the million gallons per day required for war-airplanes and trucks is being organized by the automobilists of the country, in cooperation with the Petroleum Division of the United States Bureau of Mines and the Council of National Defense. The total daily production of gasoline is now 6,849,000 gallons, and all authorities agree that this is an ample supply for the Army and Navy, and for use in the industries, provided wastage is carefully avoided. Says a press notice sent out by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce (New York), embodying an interview with its general manager, Alfred Reeves:

"'Don't waste' is a popular slogan in any line now, and there is a big opportunity for motorists to show not only their patriotism but their good judgment in supporting such a movement. It is the one certain way to insure a sufficient supply of fuel for war-needs.

"According to the estimate of the Petroleum Division of the United States Bureau of Mines, 959,000 gallons of gasoline a day will be required for the use of army, navy, and aeronautical operations during the coming year. The total daily gasoline production is 6,849,000 gallons; so with a campaign against waste it can be seen that the war-needs should be cared for easily and still have ample for our industrial needs.

"President Bedford, chairman of the Petroleum Division of the Council of National Defense, strongly advocates a 'Don't-Waste-Gasoline' campaign to insure against any possible falling off in the production of crude petroleum.

"The very highest grade of gasoline is necessary for the thousands of airplanes now building, most of which will use the new Liberty motor, now building in great numbers in the automobile factories. Great quantities of gasoline will also be required to operate the thousands of army motor-trucks to be used by our growing Army.



HOW WE MAY SAVE GASOLINE FOR WAR-NEEDS.

TOTAL POSSIBLE SAVINGS PER DAY, 1,500,000 GALLONS.
TOTAL POSSIBLE SAVINGS PER YEAR, 561,000,000 GALLONS.
ESTIMATED WAR-NEEDS PER YEAR, 350,000,000 GALLONS.

"On the other hand, the production of crude oil in this country has been increasing at a tremendous rate for a number of years, altho during the past twelve months it has not quite kept pace with the demand, so that it has been necessary to use quantities of the reserve supply, which amounted to 164,580,000 barrels on July 1, 1917. . . . . . .

"The Bureau of Mines estimates that the following savings can be effected daily:

	Gallons
Tank-wagon losses	7,200
Leaky carburetors, average 1/17th of a pint per car	31,400
Poorly adjusted carburetors, ½ pint per car	240,000
Motors running idle, ¼ pint per car	150,000
Wasted in garages, 10 pints per day	67,000
Saved by using keroseno in garages	108,000
Needless use of passenger-cars, 1¾ pints per car	897,400

"This makes a total of 1,500,000 gallons a day, or 561,000,000 gallons a year, whereas our war-needs are 350,000,000 gallons a year, or less than two-thirds of what may be considered as wasted at the present time. . . . . . .

"The following important suggestions for avoiding waste will not only save gasoline, but users of motor-vehicles will be benefited personally and individually through more efficient and more economical operation of cars:

"1. Store gasoline in underground steel tanks. Use wheeled steel tanks with measuring pump and hose. They prevent loss by fire, evaporation, and spilling.

"2. Don't spill or expose gasoline to air—it evaporates rapidly and is dangerous.

"3. Don't use gasoline for cleaning and washing — use other materials to cut grease.

"4. Stop all gasoline leakages. Form habit of shutting off gas at tank or feed-pipe.

"5. Adjust brake bands so they do not drag. See that all bearings run freely.

"6. Don't let engine run when car is standing. It is good for starter battery to be used frequently.

"7. Have carburetors adjusted at service stations of carburetor or automobile companies.

"8. Keep needle valve clean and adjust carburetor (while engine is hot) to use as lean mixture as possible. A rich mixture fouls the engine and is wasteful.

"9. Preheat air entering carburetor and keep radiator covered in cold weather—this will insure better vaporization.

"10. See that spark is timed correctly with engine and drive with spark fully advanced—a late spark increases gas consumption.

"11. Have a hot spark, keep plugs clean and spark points properly adjusted.

"12. Avoid high speed. The average car is most economical at 15 to 25 miles an hour.

"13. Don't accelerate and stop quickly—it wastes gas and wears out tires. Stop engine and coast long hills.

"14. Cut down aimless and needless use of cars. Do a number of errands in one trip.

"15. Know your mileage per gallon. Fill tank full and divide odometer mileage by gallons consumed."

FIVE FOODLESS YEARS—Just as the ranchman's horse had learned how to get along without eating, he unfortunately "up and died." All animal organisms would doubtless ultimately meet a similar fate, but certain small beetles in the larval stage have recently lived without food for something over five years. The experimenter, Prof. J. E. Wodsedalek, of the University of Idaho, tells in *Science* (New York) how a number of specimens were placed in sterilized vials to find out how long they could exist without food. Newly hatched larvæ lived over four months without ever having eaten. The others resisted death for periods varying with their size and age, the last one only succumbing after five years, one month, and twenty-nine days of starvation. The larvæ dwindle in bulk, but are ready to eat at the end of their fast, and then grow again to normal size.

LETTERS - AND - ART

"MOB SINGING" IN THE ARMY AND OUT

SONG HAS COME BACK into the lives of a great many men who had forgotten all about it. Indeed, "it has been many years," says Mr. Alen Downes, "since men have become so aware of the value of song, of the absolute need of it, in fact, as they are now." And one of the "admirable and engaging features of modern warfare," he finds, "has been the evident broadening of the conceptions of various governments as to their duties to their troops and the realization of the practical value of all sorts of social and artistic *stimuli* in heightening the morale and efficiency of the fighters." A striking illustration of this, he avers, is the part that musical instruction and entertainment are playing in the camps in this country. The writer takes up Camp Devens in Ayer, Mass., as the place for special study, and here he finds the work in charge of Capt. Vernon Stiles, who before the outbreak of this war was captain of a regiment of Rough Riders in the West. In *The Musician* (Boston) he describes a scene that provided him the first thrilling impression of the work he set out to investigate:

FROM CONCERT TO CAMP.

Vernon Stiles, the concert soloist and ex-Rough-Rider, now leads the boys of Camp Devens in singing, which becomes an integral part of camp-drill.

"After walking leagues over the bosom of the rolling country in which the camp is spread, I sat me down in a hut with a camp-chair in it, at a place where I was told that, sooner or later, Mr. Stiles would have to pass.

"While I waited there came what I thought at first to be the sound of distant fifes. But in a moment a company of men came marching snappily over the hill, and I saw that they were whistling, every bit as snappily as they were marching, some kind of a fighting tune. It made me want to march too, even after an endless and fruitless morning hike.

"Another company came by in a moment, singing. The tune was 'Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching.' The text was original. Many of the texts and also the tunes are original at Camp Devens, which is one of the surest and best signs of the real place that music is taking in the daily life of the men. The whistling was glorious.

"It added the last note to a scene of life and bustle of a sort not to be observed in peace times. On one side, in a little declivity, a company of men were wigwagging signals. On the other, a steam-derrick was lifting earth from the side of a hill, making a hollow for another one of the long, low buildings which make messes, headquarters buildings, telegraph, telephone, Y. M. C. A., and a thousand other resorts for the men who are going to march in our armies. Over the road, in front and back of the marching men, was a stream of automobiles, trucks, soldiers, civilians, laborers, jitney busses with visitors—what-not. A motley crew, a scene of life and color and organized activity to which that shrill, crisp, earnest whistling gave the final fillip.

"I asked whether there were any bands. 'A good many,' a soldier told me, 'and more all the time. We need instruments more than anything else, for we have more players than we have brass.'

"Only now are the players and instruments sorted out and apportioned each to his or its place. They took a roster of all available music purveyors in the camp. These were divided into three classes—good, indifferent, and poor. No one was turned away, tho, and the result was that every bugler in Camp Devens took to departing into the hills and practising in his hours off duty.

"'It was the most horrible sound you ever heard,' said the soldier, 'for a while. Then it commenced to work out. The players were grouped together, given leaders, and rehearsed. Already, in this camp, two and a half months old, we have bands that march before the troops, and many small bands who enliven their various battalions and divisions with their performances.

"'There are a good many musicians among us, also speakers and vaudeville performers. It's astonishing what you find when you set out to look for it. Some of the companies have orchestras of a number of instruments. The bands of drum corps play at the football games. Forty per cent. of the barracks have pianos. The 30th company of the Springfield barracks has had its orchestra play for several dances, the proceeds of which have been devoted to funds for war-purposes. Practically all regiments and even smaller units have brass bands and drum corps. The orchestras may not measure up to the standard of the Boston Symphony, but they certainly make good. They play for singing. And when it comes to dancing they're right there with the jazz-band stuff!'"

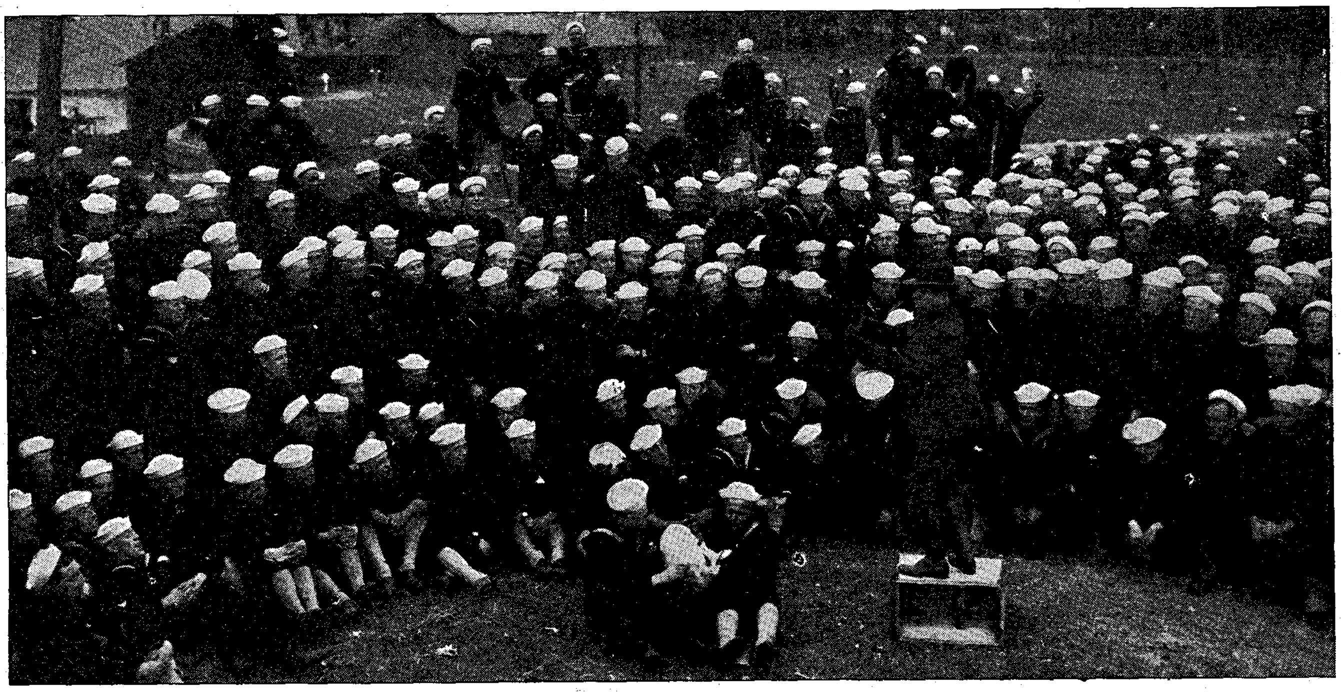
It is not all ragtime tho that interests the bands and the men they play for. The old songs seem to be coming more and more into favor. Such songs as "Old Folks at Home," "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," "Annie Laurie," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," compete with those the fellows are inventing all the time:

"In some regiments prizes have been offered for the best song. Among the most popular songs are 'Where Do We Go from Ayer, Boys?' 'Glory to New England,' 'Over There'—this not composed at Ayer, but by the distinguished George Cohan—'Into No Man's Land in France.' Some of these have original airs. Others are texts set to airs already known. Local feeling plays a part in some of these songs. A verse follows:

New England will be leading,
  When we're marching down the Rhine.
New York will be the rear-guard
  And we'll leave her far behind.
We'll conquer German cities
  And we'll capture Kaiser Bill
As we go marching on.

"The following lines are sung to the tune of 'There's a Long, Long Trail':

There's a long, long trail that's winding
  Into No Man's Land in France,
Where shrapnel shells are bursting,
  And where we must advance.



THE NAVY SINGS AS WELL AS THE ARMY.

Percy Hemus, another concert-singer, is shown here whipping the boys of the Naval Station at Pelham Bay Park, New York, into singing shape.

There'll be lots of drills and hiking,
Before our dreams come true,
But some day we'll show the Kaiser
What machine-gun boys can do.

"There are parodies and jokes galore in verse of a more or less elegant and poetic type. For instance, the plaint of the pay-roll men:

All we do is sign the pay-roll,
Sign the pay-roll,
Sign the pay-roll
And we never get a —— cent!

"Another, to a well-known air:

Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching,
The Kaiser's right there at the door.
If we had a submarine
We'd biff him on the bean
And there wouldn't be a Kaiser any more."

So much has to do with the spontaneous impulse to song that is to be found in all armies. This forms the background for the musical organization work of Mr. Stiles, who is assisted, we are told, by many members of college glee-clubs who have been enlisted:

"A man who undertakes to make a camp of thousands of soldiers express themselves spontaneously and also in an artistic manner in song is undertaking no small thing. First of all, he must be a good fellow, with a real and not an assumed regard for his companions. Secondly, he has to be practical in organization and in communicating his ideas.

"Mr. Stiles came to his work an experienced singer, a previous student of music, especially concerted singing, in Europe, and a man who has sung in many theaters in this country in light opera. And from all I can find out he likes the boys.

"His methods are both direct and elastic. He takes the men when he can get them best, in such numbers as can be assembled.

"At these meetings every minute must count for work. . . . .

"So when the men collected in a state of partial amusement, partial earnestness, and partial curiosity to see what would happen at the first rehearsal they were surprized by the admonition which popped from Mr. Stiles's mouth like the report of a gun:

"'Show your teeth and smile!'

"That appears to have been Lesson 1.

"Afterward it must have seemed appropriate to sing the song about:

Smile, smile, smile.
Pack your troubles in your old kit bag, etc.,

which is one of the songs cultivated by Mr. Stiles, who above all things insists on his singers keeping awake, alert, and high-spirited.

"He also makes the men speak the words before they sing them. When they sing they have to open their mouths and lungs and make the words and the tune tell. Perhaps delicate distinctions of vocalism are passed over, but the present writer can aver that when these men sing they sing, and you know what they are there for.

"'Do not whine,' says Mr. Stiles, a big fellow himself, who has neither time nor inclination for such a performance; 'do not whine, but sing.'

"Among other epoch-making activities, he has caused his men to know every word and line of 'America' and 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' enunciate every syllable distinctly, and give every note its right stress and duration of time.

"Also, 'I want my men to show by the expression of their faces that they know what they are singing about and understand the words. I also demand concentration. I want them to sing with their whole soul, and when singing I want that the only thing on their mind.'"

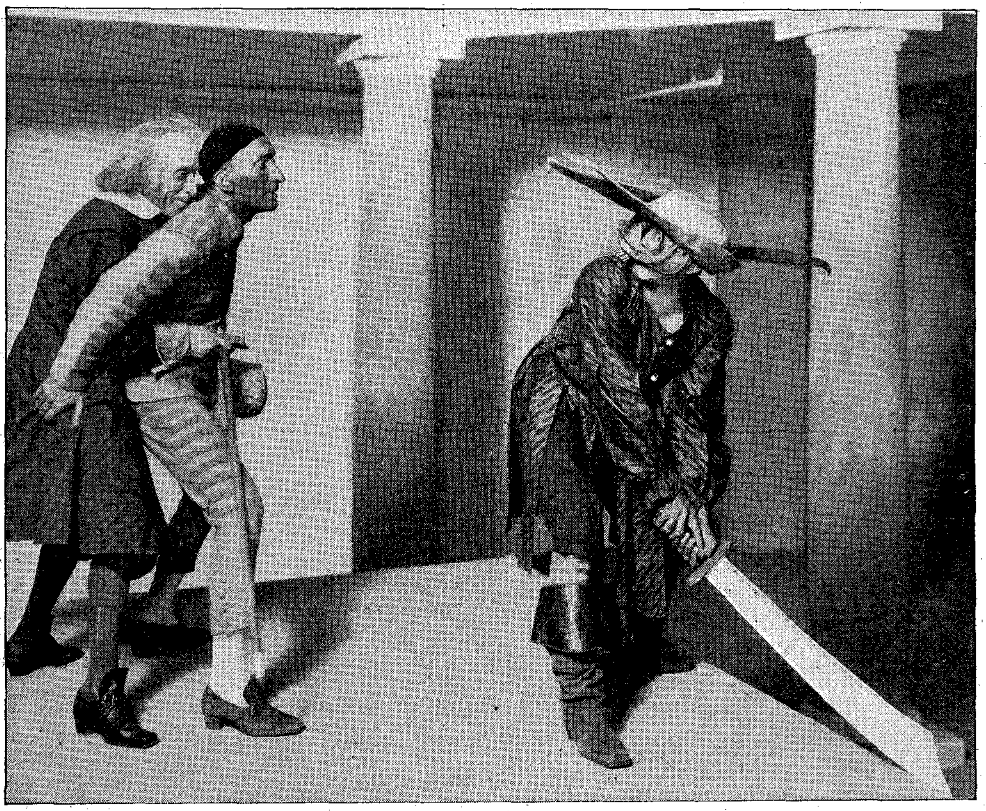
It is the beginning of what Mr. Stiles calls "mob singing" all over America, and the impulse has already begun to be observed in places near the training-camps. He believes that—

"The men will not leave their music behind them in the camp. They will certainly carry it into the trenches, and those that come home—may they be many!—will bring with them the airs that sustained hope and courage in the field. When you disperse armies of millions who have acquired the habit of singing, and, what is more, of composing music and verse, you inoculate the country with a kind of bacillus which does not cause anthrax and glanders.

"It is a kind of beginning of which the need was sorely felt, and recognized, and alleviated before the war in some isolated sections of the country. Now the practise of 'mob singing,' which is eventually to displace 'mob' military fighting, bids fair to become universal. In this, again, we are following one of the many fine customs of the misguided people whom we are fighting. The music in the German regiments, be it choral or of the band kind, has long been known for its excellence. But the matter of music in German armies has been rather one of organization of material already at hand than development of raw material to the place where it could be constructively organized. Ours is to-day the longer task, musically speaking. We have to refine our raw vocal material first. But it is a task promising infinite good, undertaken in what may well prove the quickest manner of making music a permanent and pervading influence in the lives of the American people."

THE THEATER OF "THE OLD DOVE-COTE"

MORE THAN FIFTY "LITTLE THEATERS" exist in America, "amateur in intent and management." If Mr. Moderwell is correctly informed in making this statement in the Boston *Transcript*, the transplantation to the American stage of one of Europe's most highly esteemed ventures of a similar nature will be of first importance. The Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier, of Paris, after considerable heralding and adequate preparation, has made its first bow in New York, and piqued a genuine curiosity. Perhaps the first, and maybe highest, service of this new enterprise will be to establish a fount of spoken French, and its educative value may equal its artistic. "Even the art theater in America will find much to study and pattern after" in the—Theater of the Old Dove-cote, for doubtless it will come to be so called before we have mastered our French. Mr. Ralph Block thus points it out as a pattern to our "little theater" people, for Mr. Copeau's transplanted enterprise means to the critic of the New York *Tribune* "a mission of honesty and respect for the past of which the art theater here, involved in the discovery of so many new forms, has scarcely been aware." What the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier proves to him, "even in so experimental a program as its first, is that the theater can give delight without violence, can find new sensations for the most jaded, by simplicity rather than complexity, and can succeed without any of the poses that confuse the theater in its modern development, claiming substance and poetry where it does not exist." This is a judgment directly challenging to the reviewer who prefers to be known as the "Playgoer" of *The Evening Sun*. Not easily relinquishing his established loyalties, he finds the chief effect on him of witnessing the opening bill of the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier "was to increase decidedly his already good opinion of the Washington Square Players," for, he avers:



MOLIÈRE REDUCED TO ESSENTIALS.

On a stage divested of all accessories, Molière's hero, *Scapin* (Mr. Copeau), protects *Argante* from the assault of his son's servant, *Sylveste*, in "Les Fourberies de Scapin."

"Whatever these young actors lack in technique and artistry in contrast to the French players they more than make up in substance and modernness. But Mr. Copeau will endeavor to be a bit more modern in his next program. May his efforts in that direction be ever increasingly successful."

Reviewing what had been explained in lectures last winter by the French theater's director, Mr. Jacques Copeau, the New York *Evening Post* gives a little history:

"The Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier was established in Paris in October, 1913, as the first regular non-commercial theater of that city; it undertook to play every night from a varied repertory, and to present its plays, without stars and without elaborate scenery, with as true artistry in acting as possible. At the end of two hundred and fifty performances during that season the public and the critics of Paris were entirely won. A number of testimonials to the worth of the company and its aims were to be found in the programs distributed yesterday, and they came from some of the greatest men of France. When the war broke out the company had toured in Alsace and England, and had been asked to go to Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. Mr. Copeau, at the suggestion of various Americans and with the aid of the French Government, has now gathered from war-service and elsewhere enough of his associates to make a brave beginning in his theater again in New York. He has transformed the Garrick into a playhouse after his own wishes, and there he gave yesterday, as the first of a long and varied series of plays, Molière's comedy, 'Les Fourberies de Scapin.'"

Mr. Corbin, writing in the New York *Times*, takes up the story of the play presented, and the novelties of the producer's method:

"'Les Fourberies de Scapin' is a product of Molière's artistic maturity, having been written while his mind was more seriously occupied with one of his chief masterpieces, 'Les Femmes Savantes'; but in its substance and treatment it harks back to the farces of his youth. These were modeled on the Italian comedy of masks with its conventional characters of *Harlequin*, *Columbine*, and the rest, and their plots were largely derived from the ancient Latin comedy. This arch-rogue *Scapin* is in reality our old friend *Harlequin*, and the love-affairs of his young masters read like scenes from Terence. In a word, we have here the farce of situation as opposed to the farce of character. Of dramatic development there is none, but there is plenty of theatric movement, which leaps with lightning rapidity from one ridiculous encounter to another, from surprize to surprize. The people of the play are incessantly off again, on again, and the climax is a hail-storm of blows from a cudgel.

"In one sense *Scapin* has character. He loves mischief for its own sake, and deception for the sheer joy of inventing and practising it. Evil inventions swarm in his brain like maggots in cheese. He is a veritable *Iago* of farce. But like the 'taste' of a young friend of Henry James, his character is all bad. He lacks the light and shade of human nature, the interplay of reasoned motive, and genuine impulse. Active and richly fertile as are his inventions, they are wholly of the theater. He has nothing whatever in common with comedy character as Molière elsewhere invented it.

"Mr. Copeau deals honestly with his materials. Being a Frenchman nourished on the Comédie Française (tho sometimes poisoned by it), he could not do otherwise than take this piece in the tempo of extreme farce. But on two points he betters his instruction.

"In recent years, which the outer world is tending to simplify and to conventionalize *mise en scène*, the Théâtre Français has finally capitulated to scenic realism. Molière, whose stage was in many ways more bare of scenic appurtenances than Shakespeare's, is now enveloped in highly detailed sets. For the play in hand, the original scene was probably a simple stock piece—a public square. To reproduce it to-day would be to strike a note of crudity, needlessly disillusioning. Mr. Copeau has draped his stage with curtains in the manner long familiar on the continent, and not unknown here. He thus achieves the essential simplicity and freedom of the master's stage with no jarring note.

"Again, the actors of the Italian comedy of masks were also jugglers and acrobats, which is to say that they were lithe and graceful. Mr. Copeau, as he told us last year in his lectures, has made physical training basic in the development of his company. The contrast here with the ordinary actors of France (and of America) is extreme. In 'Les Fourberies de Scapin' dexterity and lithe vigor are of the utmost importance, contributing largely to the smoothness, as to the swiftness, of the performance. It was by such innovations as these that the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier in Paris became recognized as a pioneer in classic and imaginative drama, much as the Théâtre Antoine was in modern and realistic drama.

"Mr. Copeau, who plays *Scapin*, is really a marvel of agility and grace. There were times indeed when it seemed that his performance was all too rapid and rhythmical—too even and unbroken in tempo. The essence of the character, such as it is, is mentality. The thought ever precedes the act, and there are crises in which the best-laid plans gang aft agley and have to be reconstructed on the spot. To sustain the physical rhythms is to belie the dominant mentality of this rascal, and so rob the situations of their best element of humor. Yet, on the whole, the performance is vigorously humorous, and everywhere it reveals a virtuosity in broad farce which, in a man of such high intelligence and delicate sensibility, is astonishing."

A long program of old and modern plays awaits the patrons of this theater during the present season.

A BAVARIAN DIGGING-SONG—What kind of songs the German sings in his trenches we shall not know to any extent until we make peace with him. His hate-song, of course, he has taken pains to apprize us of; but another song, not exactly of brotherly love, comes over by the roundabout way of a dead man's kit. The London *Times* prints a "Digging-Song," so it was called, which was found written in the diary of a Bavarian corporal named Sanktus, and was collected with other letters and papers in German trenches before Verdun. The following is a rough translation of the poem:

Come on, all you fellows, let each take his spade,
  For the trench-work that we must be plying,
An underground dugout must also be made,
  As a place for the Prussian to lie in;
Wherever the fighting is done under earth,
Bavarians are wanted and have, too, their worth.
(*Repeat.*)

The gallant Bavarians—this is their fate;
  At every one's pipe to be jigging;
While the lazy-bone Prussian reposes in state,
  The Bavarian's delving and digging;
He's kept at it still—with no chance of escape;
For there must be commands, and there must be red tape.

The Prussian is fed like an ox in a stall,
  Or his gullet would split with his gaping.
But the hungry Bavarian gets nothing at all,
  'Tis the veriest fast that he's keeping;
Bavarian, then, what will happen to you,
With nothing but digging and dog's work to do?

The Frenchman, he doth the Bavarian dread,
  He takes good care not to attack him;
But seeing the skunk of a Prussian instead,
  He's ready to go in and whack him;
Out of the trenches the Prussian must clear—
Why didn't they put us Bavarians there?

So long live the gallant Bavarian corps,
  To them be a coat of arms given;
Two shovels laid crosswise, a pickax before,
  And, as a supporter, a *bavin*—
The best of all badges for each common man,
Who digs when he's got to, and digs when he can.

"LAZLOISM"

AN INTERNED ARTIST,

Philip Lazlo, the Hungarian painter, whom England has interned, tho he has been naturalized, because he typifies the "friendly enemy alien."

THE WORD IS COINED in London to represent "a friendly enemy alien." The contradiction in such a phrase expresses what the people regard as a large class who ought to be interned. The distinguished portrait-painter, Mr. Philip Lazlo, who happens to typify this class, has been domiciled in England for a number of years where he achieved great popularity as the portraitist particularly of the men and women of the smart set. He was a member of the Arts and the Burlington Arts clubs, and has won medals for his work at Venice, Budapest, Munich, Milan, Madrid, and Paris. His sitters have been Leo XIII., King Edward VII., Queen Alexandra, the King of Portugal, the Kaiser, the Austrian Emperor, and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt. A native of Budapest, where he was born in 1869, England has been his home of late and the source of a large income. "He entertained on a large scale," reports *The Westminster Gazette*, "and in the summer his beautiful house at Datchet attracted notable gatherings." The reasons for his internment are not made public, and he himself has entered an appeal. In the opinion of *The Pall Mall Gazette* he "is likely to prove a thorn in the flesh of officialdom for some time to come." This journal, taking him as a type, has some severe things to say about the immunity enjoyed by him and others, and thus reveals a problem that baffles others of the Allied Governments:

"The public, unhappily for the peace of mind of the Home Office, is still determined to get to the bottom of the mystery which shrouds the naturalization and internment of this particular alien enemy. People naturally want to know how and why de Lazlo was able so easily to acquire the convenient cloak of British nationality, and what it is precisely that he has done to forfeit that kindly protection. The public is very patient, but there is a limit to its complaisance, and it is quite evident to the man in the street that Lazloism may be as dangerous as Boloism; that the former, indeed, may be the undesirable parent of the latter. We distrust the whole legend of the 'friendly enemy alien.' We 'don't believe there is no sich person.' He is a myth invented to explain the battalions of the uninterned, and we are coolly asked to assume that an uninterned enemy is necessarily a friend. Our officials argue in a vicious circle. So many thousands of our enemies are at large in this country. But they say, these men are not really enemies, they are friends, and who would intern a friend? They have, it is true, generally proved their friendship by competing in our labor and trading markets, to the disadvantage of the native population, and they are still doing us this dubious service. We refuse to believe in their friendship. We decline to split hairs on the matter. Enemy aliens are enemy aliens, and that should be the end of it. The contrary idea is a delusion and a danger, and must not be entertained for a moment. Lazloism must be stamped out, and those who favor it must be taught that their only duty is to their own country and to their own countrymen."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

NEW FEARS OF A HOLY WAR

THE PERIL OF THE *JAHAD* has not entirely passed away. At the beginning of the war Turkey, at the behest of the Kaiser, proclaimed a holy war, which would have set all the Moslem world against Christendom. But Mohammedans outside Turkey refused to bow to the will of the Sultan, and instead proclaimed the Sherif of Mekka as Calif in place of Turkey's ruler. The *Jahad* is, however, being made a reality, says Mr. William T. Ellis, in that part of Russia, with Baku as its center, which was wrested from Persia. Here the Moslem question "crops out in unexpected force," he says in the Boston *Transcript*, for "to disentangle religion from politics in this remote section is not easy." Baku is the center of the great oil-fields of Russia, and Mr. Ellis describes it as "a surprizingly modern, prosperous, and alert city," with such diversity of aspect as this:

> "Here, amid a most motley population, one finds American oil-drillers who would gladly exchange all the romance of the storied East for one glimpse of Texas. This is one of the gate-cities of Russia and of the Orient. Hither the merchants from Samarkand and Tashkend and Kashgar bring their goods, and pious Afghans *en route* to Mekka are a familiar sight on the streets. So near to the raw of life is Baku and all this section of earth that nobody remarks the fact that a considerable share of the population wear rows of real or imitation cartridges as the most conspicuous ornament of their dress. Somber Persians, with black astrakhan caps, black beards, and long-skirted, black coats, rub elbows with Mongolian tribesmen from the desert, and the immense lambskin hats of the people of the Caucasus suggest to the American that all the drum-majors in creation are holding a fancy-dress convention here. Outwardly it all seems an idle show, a harmless commingling of diverse and backward races.
>
> "Really, tho, there are only two major groups here, and they are in deadly antagonism. One group comprises the Tatars, as the Moslems are generically termed hereabouts, and the other takes in the Christians—altho there are sinister reports current that one Christian nation, the Georgians, has made a compact with the Tatars against the Armenians."

The fact that Baku once belonged to Persia is not forgotten by that country, nor does she permit her neighbors to forget it either. To show how fertile a field this section is for German propaganda, which takes the form of "money and firebrands of bigotry," Mr. Ellis goes swiftly over its diverse racial and political complexion:

> "In this part of Russia, for instance, no one national group has a majority of the population. The Persians once ruled here, but so also did the Armenians, and a little farther to the west the Georgians maintained, until somewhat more than a century ago, an independent kingdom. Lesser tribes and groups occupy the same territory. Each wants independence and self-government. So in all of yeasty Russia there is no more sinister ferment than hereabouts. Each of these nations also has a grudge against the old Russian order, which conquered or ruled them.
>
> "Add to these grievances the underlying antagonisms of religion, freshly stirred into flame, and you have some idea of the intricate situation here. For in this part of the world nobody for an instant thinks of divorcing religion from politics. A man's religious classification is the name for which he will fight. Thus the most skilful surgeon's knife could scarcely articulate the Persian's loyalty to Mohammedanism from his loyalty to his country. Nationalism and religious zeal are practically one and the same thing. What Russia has done to Persia in the past is a present factor in pouring oil upon the fires of religious unrest. . . . . . .
>
> "It may seem a late day for the proclamation of the 'holy war' hereabouts, but the strategic value of this region seems to be increasingly realized. It is not merely the gateway to Persia and Turkestan and Afghanistan and India, but it is also the pivotal point for a seditious effect upon the Caucasus campaign. As of old, we have here a center of religious and political influence.
>
> "Amid these diversified peoples it is difficult to detect German propagandists. Up the Volga River a short distance from here are colonies of German settlers, planted by Catherine the Great, and still German in speech and sympathies. Near by in Siberia are tens of thousands of German prisoners, most of whom have learned to speak Russian, and many of whom have escaped into Turkestan and Mongolia. It is well known to everybody that in Russia prisoners are propagandists. The network of German intrigue still enmeshes this part of the world, and its strongest cord is religion.
>
> "Of late years Russia has given real encouragement to the Moslems among her people. For a long time the Moslem population of the territory she captured from Turkey a generation ago steadily migrated to the Ottoman Empire. I have seen the large settlements of Circassians in the trans-Jordan region and in Asia Minor and Syria. These people gave up home for the sake of faith.
>
> "Now, however, Moslems suffer no disability on account of creed in this country. The revolution has made doubly sure their religious liberty. The late Czar was so fond of Moslems that it is said he had only Moslem servants about him in the palace. Certainly one of the sights of Petrograd is the great, blue-tiled mosque near the Neva, one of the imposing mosques of the world, at the dedication of which the Czar was present. It has come to be recognized among students of the question of Islam that Russia is to be reckoned as one of the Moslem Powers, and this not merely on account of the Mohammedan tribesmen on the borders of the country.
>
> "Lying hard by Russia, over the route that runs from this city of Baku, is British India. Not for a moment has the Kaiser forgotten India. He was pointing his Bagdad railway in that direction when the war superseded diplomacy's efforts to stop him. A large part of the population of northern India is Mohammedan. It has remained loyal, but the present revival of the 'holy-war' idea in this particular corner of the earth does not add to the serenity of the feelings of anybody concerned. There are still vast possibilities of mischief existing in the situation. That is why this Moslem unrest of which I write is an affair for governments as well as for students of religion."

For centuries, it is pointed out, strife between the two major groups of Moslems, the Sunnites and the Shiahs, has been bitter. They are thus differentiated:

> "The former consider themselves the 'orthodox' branch, and to their creed the Turks all subscribe. They have been accustomed to despise and persecute the Shiah Moslems, who have their strong following in Persia and India. Practically all Persians are adherents of the Shiah sect, who accept Ali, the son-in-law of Mohammed, as the true calif, and who commemorate the martyrdom of Hussein, the grandson of the Prophet, as their most moving religious anniversary. There are various lesser points of disagreement between the two sects, but the schism is primarily upon the historical point indicated.
>
> "Ominously the old friction between Shiahs and Sunnites seems for the moment in abeyance. The people of Persia are newly stirred as Moslems rather than as Shiahs. They show a sinister sympathy with the Turks, due in part to hostility to the course of other nations in Persia. One of the sensitive spots of the world's organism at the moment is this decrepit old land of Persia, on whose soil and about whose borders the world-war wages.
>
> "Over and over again the suggestion has come that the solution of the Persian problem is in the hands of America, even tho we are no longer neutral in the war. Earlier in the fighting two Persian cities, Tabriz and Urmia, were saved from destruction by resident Americans, the former by Consul Paddock, and the latter by the Presbyterian missionaries. The prestige of the United States is still very high, the whole sentiment gathering largely, I am told, about the conduct of the former

American financial adviser to the Persian Government, Morgan Shuster. That story is well known; but what surprizes me is to hear that even in the towns and villages of Persia the name of Morgan Shuster is to this day remembered and discust with honor. An eminent British official tells me that the best thing that could happen to allay the religious and political unrest in Persia would be for Morgan Shuster to come back, along with Colonel Scott, his British associate. . . . . . .

"So from this storm-center of earth, where religion is less a personal creed than a racial or political affiliation, I regret to report that the war seems to have stirred up Islam to a bellicose mood, which contains possibilities of large trouble."

A MESSAGE FROM PROTESTANT FRANCE

NOT SINCE THE REVOCATION of the Edict of Nantes has French Protestantism been in a position of such advantage as it is to-day. In the opinion of *Zion's Herald* (Boston), it is to "the spirit of a pure and unalloyed Protestantism, a spirit that, paradoxical as it may seem, will even permeate Roman Catholicism, that France must look, and does look, in fact, for its reconstruction period." Americans, points out this Methodist paper, are "not accustomed to think much in terms of Protestantism when France is under consideration." This seems to be "due to the historical habit of mind which quite unconsciously forgets the religious development of the country." France counts among her leading men to-day many, from General Joffre down, who are adherents of some form of Protestantism. One of these is Chaplain Monod, now visiting America, of whom *Zion's Herald* speaks:

"Chaplain Monod, a portrait of whom we are publishing, belongs to one of the most notable of French Protestant families. The Monods have for generations been among the leading preachers and theologians of the French church, men of courage and of spiritual insight, to whom thousands have looked for guidance, and the circle of whose influence has included many in Great Britain and in America. Chaplain Monod, who is now visiting in this country, has seen service in the Dardanelles, Saloniki, and Albania. He was in the latter country during the Servian retreat. Last June he was appointed to a division of troops from North Africa. He is in this country, accompanied by another French Protestant chaplain, Chaplain Georges Lauga, in the interest of the larger religious life of France. Many of the leading centers of the country are being visited, in order to awaken, through public address and private interview, a closer understanding and cooperation between the evangelizing forces of the two countries."

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MESSENGERS OF RESURGENT FRENCH PROTESTANTISM.

Seated (reader's left), Chaplain Monod; (right) Chaplain Lauga, now visiting America. Standing (left), Dr. C. S. Macfarland, Secretary, and (right) Dr. F. M. North, President of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Of Chaplain Monod's companion *The Churchman* (New York) presents these notes:

"Chaplain Lauga served first as field-ambulance attendant in the Eighth Division of Infantry and later became military chaplain in the 130th Division of Infantry on the Verdun front. He has been twice wounded and has been awarded the Croix de Guerre. He has served in the Argonne, at Hauts-de-Meuse, Woevre, and Chemin des Dames, and, at three different times in 1916, was in a conspicuously active sector of Verdun, where he went every day to the first line, that he might bring the men moral comfort, not hesitating to expose his own life."

They are introduced to Protestant America by the Federal Council of the Churches, in words transmitted from the president of the Council of the Protestant Federation of France, and the president of the French Protestant Committee, which say:

"They are coming on a purely fraternal mission, with definite aims. . . . We desire to enter into fellowship with you in the faith. We should like to establish, between your churches and ours, intimate links, an indissoluble covenant, by means of regular visits, mutual sending of students, exchanging of publications, . . . and an organization of mutual help, with a view of cooperation in solving the problems of to-morrow. Could we do better than to send you, across the ocean, two of our sons, two of our pastors? They have been faithful servants of our churches in the pastoral ministry; they have been witnesses to the Gospel among our soldiers in the trench-line and on the high seas."

Zion's Herald again lays emphasis on the Protestant spirit of France and what it has done to save the country:

"While the public press have said much concerning the French priests who in heroism have taken their places by the side of the French *poilus* in the trenches—and all honor to them for this devotion—Protestant America will not forget the equal devotion of the French pastors who also have gone into the trenches, and will rejoice in addition over the new day of opportunity which is being so intelligently and eagerly seized by French Protestantism in the regeneration of France. It is in this spirit that the American churches welcome these representatives from overseas."

A BIBLE FOR EVERY SOLDIER AND SAILOR

THE CAMPS ARE GREAT UNIVERSITIES, says an Episcopalian bishop, and the chief text-book, according to the corresponding secretary of the American Bible Society, is the Bible, particularly the New Testament. True, the library fund aims to provide books of many kinds and varying values; but the early December campaign to raise $400,000 covers the amount needed at once to provide the soldiers with Bibles. If the war goes on, says Dr. Fox, in the New York *Evening Post*, there will be needed a fund of at least a million. "Every soldier and sailor of the United States should have a Testament," says Colonel Roosevelt, and President Wilson gave expression to the hope that the money will be raised "for the sake of the men who are going to the front." Dr. Fox, writing of the Bible, says:

"Never was it so successful as to-day, never so certain a winner—the best seller, the most trusted ally; eyes to the blind; crutches and feet to the lame and halt; a pillow for the weary; medicine, yes, and a surgeon's knife, to the wounded; the only sure comfort to the dying, a passport that will open the gates of everlasting bliss. Mr. Choate, who has so recently left us, at the very height of his eloquence, on a great public occasion in New York cried out with passion: 'If we can have but one book, oh, spare us that.'

"People are continually saying, What good can any one see come out of this dreadful war? Is it no good that to-day millions of boys, some sincere Christians, many others careless, wayward in the past, some, alas, wicked, are beginning now, under the shadow of their impending baptism of fire, facing not only death,

> But . . . the dread of something after death,
> The undiscover'd country from whose bourn
> No traveler returns—

all these are quietly and humbly beginning to search the Scripture and finding new light as to what they mean? What is there more moving than to see such a sight as a young lad with memories of home, or, if you please, without memories, looking through this astronomer's glass into the heavens, and discovering as never before God in his heaven, the better country, the Cross of Christ, salvation, now and hereafter, as he sits on the rude benches or in the ruder trenches of this new university?

"Captain Bertrand, of the Chasseurs Alpins, who bears on his body marks of several wounds, writes: 'Nothing can draw you nearer to God more than war.' Four or five millions of young Frenchmen with eager, curious spirits are there ready to receive the Word. All this imposes a great responsibility on the Bible societies of the world. There are other agencies, and good ones, but naturally the heaviest burden must and does fall on these societies. The British and Foreign Bible Society has issued more than six million Scriptures for soldiers and sailors in sixty languages. The American Bible Society is well in its fourth million, and if this war goes on, must far pass the six million mark. Not all its output went to our soldiers. On behalf of the World's Sunday-school Association, who collected nickel gifts from the children, half a million or more went abroad. People are troubled about overlapping. It is an evil, but there is a much worse evil, for some not to get any Testaments, and this happens. It is now officially announced that there are five rifles ready for every American soldier in France. Rifles get out of order, and in the confusion of battle are lost. Many Testaments likewise are lost or destroyed."

Soldiers at the front will not refuse the Bible offered them, declares the New York *Times*. "Men who never read it before will read it now, and when they return home they will keep and treasure it as a souvenir of the great ordeal." Speaking unprofessionally, the writer here continues:

"One does not have to be a religious man to know this. Some will get strength from it on the eve of battle, for there is a discipline of the soul; others in the beauty of its narratives will find an enduring appeal. If acquaintance with the Bible makes better soldiers of men who were scoffers, the American Army will be all the more formidable. The religious captains have been the stoutest, often the most victorious. They are the inspiring figures in the history of warfare. Not infrequently American commanders have been churchmen who believed in the power of prayer. To go no further back than the Civil War, Stonewall Jackson, as hard-hitting a soldier as it knew, held services before going into battle—if he had time for them. Grant was by no means indifferent to religion, Lee was devout, and Oliver Otis Howard, a sturdy fighter, knew the Bible almost by heart. In the war with Spain Guy Vernor Henry was a praying soldier.

"In all armies soldiers of strong religious convictions abound. In the British Army the sermons of Frederick W. Robertson have a considerable circulation. He was eminently the soldiers' preacher; when he entered the ministry he relinquished an ambition of his youth to make a career in the Army as a cavalry officer. No man of his day knew the Bible better. His sermons are above no man's head, and, dealing with familiar themes of life, they are full of the lesson of discipline and the militant spirit; so they appeal to the thoughtful soldier. 'A sermon of Robertson's,' says Ian Maclaren, 'was read when a ship's company were in danger of death.' . . . . . .

"Abhorrent as the scenes of war are, religion and the soldier's duty are not antagonistic, altho it is sometimes hard to reconcile them. But in a just war there is no difficulty. Every American who feels a pride in his country wants to see the American Army 'not only the strongest but the cleanest army at the front.' In that consummation the Bible would be a help. This is Bible Week. Subscriptions can be made to the fund through any federated church or local Bible agency. The American Bible Society in this city will also receive them."

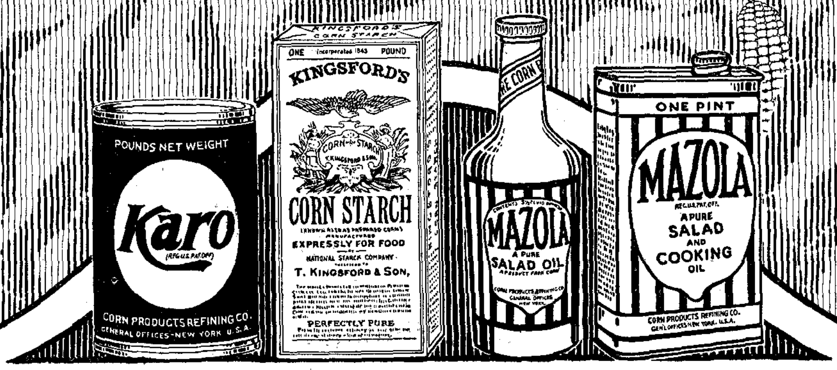
TO SWELL RED CROSS MEMBERSHIP

THE SLOGAN from now till Christmas is "A Heart and a Dollar Are All You Need." If enough people hear and heed this cry the Red Cross will emerge with its desired new membership of 10,000,000. The drive will last until Christmas, and cities are already working on their apportionment. Pennsylvania, to take one example, is planning to enlist all its State, city, and county employees. All public office-holders, according to the Philadelphia *Press*, are urged to "join the Red Cross ranks and assist in delivering a blow against the Kaiser and the forces against democracy which he represents." The annual report of the Red Cross Society just issued shows a membership of over 5,000,000; and to all these the New York *Times* commends the features of the work disclosed in the report. We read that of the $100,000,000 subscribed for the war-fund about $85,000,000 have been collected, and $40,000,000 appropriated. Half of this amount has been devoted to France. Further:

"Something over $7,000,000 has been granted for use in other foreign countries. Some $3,300,000 has been appropriated and $7,659,000, returnable, advanced to the Chapters to buy material. The report covers the work between May 10 and November 1; and at the present rate of expenditure the $100,000,000 won't last 'much beyond spring.'

"What has been done for the Army and Navy? When the United States entered the war, the Red Cross had ready and mobilized within a fortnight six base hospital units, each composed of 22 surgeons and physicians, 2 dentists, 65 Red Cross nurses, 152 enlisted men of the Reserve Corps. It now has 49, more than a dozen in France, some of them intended for hospitals of 500 beds. Forty-five ambulance companies, each of 124 men, have been trained and mustered into the Army Medical Corps, and most of them are in active service. To the Navy have been furnished five base hospital units, two of which are on the other side; and 8 naval-station hospital units. Then there is the general Red Cross hospital at Philadelphia used by the Navy; there are four mobile laboratory units for emergency service; there is the Bureau of Sanitary Service, which aids the State and local authorities in looking after sanitary conditions in places near encampments and naval stations; the Bureau of Camp Service keeps the soldiers and sailors comfortable from the moment they join the colors; the Attention Service attends to their mail, telegrams, money-orders; the Bureau of Camp Service bestows 'comfort kits,' 'knitted outfits.' . . . . . .

"More than 3,000 Red Cross nurses are in active service, 2,000 abroad, 14,000 enrolled. They volunteer at the rate of 1,000 a month. Of the work of the Red Cross women, who shall speak well enough? In seven months '13,000,000 separate articles of surgical dressings, hospital supplies, and clothing' have been sent abroad. This is in addition to great quantities furnished to American camps and cantonments."



America's Greatest Grain—Indian Corn!

Its Preparation for use in place of Sugar, of Butter and Lard, and of Wheat—a Great Industrial Enterprise.

EVERY man and woman, boy and girl in this country today is familiar with this line: "*Save the wheat—use more corn!*" It appears on the food conservation card in nearly every shop window. It means more than the average man or woman realizes—*and what it means is worth considering!*

There *is* more corn in America than there is of any one grain.

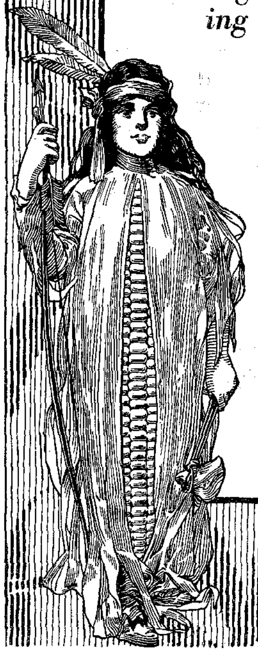
There are more uses for corn and its products in our daily diet than for any other single articles of food—either vegetable or animal.

A single grain of corn has all the elements of a solid food, a syrup, a fat, and a most palatable dessert.

It has taken American enterprise and foresight to build up an industry with the single purpose of preparing these products of corn for the public at a uniform and popular price.

The public may or may not be interested in the immense plants at various points employing thousands of skilled men and women, or the modern machinery which transforms corn into these products without contact of human hands—

But the public certainly is interested in knowing that *cleanliness and freedom from contamination are absolutely insured, each product so packed* and that the free consumption of such products at this time not only saves sugar, saves butter and lard, saves wheat—but is also *economical, nourishing and healthful.*



Karo is America's favorite syrup (three kinds)—Karo *golden brown* in the blue can; Karo *crystal white* in the red can; Karo *maple flavor* in the green can. For griddle cakes and waffles, bread and biscuit. For cooking and preserving. For home candy making.

Kingsford Cornstarch. At the right hand of all good cooks for seventy years. For desserts, cakes and pastries. For wonderful gravies and sauces.

Mazola. The new and better oil for salad dressings. For deep frying and sautéing. For shortening and all cooking purposes.

Women are getting acquainted with corn and its products through the medium of the CORN PRODUCTS COOK BOOK. This complete cook book may be had from your grocer—free.

FRANCO-AMERICAN FOOD CO.
BEEF BROTH
FOR INVALIDS AND CHILDREN
JERSEY CITY

First "aides" to the physician

An absolutely uniform liquid diet

When the doctor orders a prescription he insists upon its being filled by a reliable druggist—one who never deviates from the prescribed formula. This also explains the doctor's preference for uniform, dependable meat broths—not such as are made at home, but the

Franco-American Broths

(Sterilized)

for Invalids and Children

Doctors prescribe these broths. Nurses recommend and order them. The most careful mothers feed them to their children—well or sick. Why? Because these sterilized broths, sealed in air-tight cans, never vary in their purity, their exclusive high quality, the richness of their fine meat juices, their splendidly tonic effect upon the delicate digestive canal. Absolute certainty is a comforting factor in caring for the sick and the young.

Beef Chicken Mutton

May be taken hot or cold
Require no preparation
Sold by leading grocers

15 cents the can

HEALTH IN PURE SOUP

Makers of
FRANCO-AMERICAN SOUPS

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*

HOW FREELY OUR FOREFATHERS DRANK

Peeke, Hewson L. Americana Ebrietatis. The Favorite Tipple of Our Forefathers, and the Laws and Customs Relating Thereto. Pp. 154. Privately printed. New York: Lewis M. Thompson. 1917. $15. Postage, 12 cents.

"At the time when America was settled," says Mr. Peeke on the first page of this unusual volume, "no European people drank water as we do to-day for a constant beverage. The English drank ale, the Dutch beer, the French and Spanish light wines, for every-day use. Hence it seemed to the Colonists a dangerous experiment to drink water in the New World." What the conditions were then, in society, in politics, and in trade, and what changes have come since that time, we are here entertainingly told. Not, apparently, as a temperance propaganda, altho Mr. Peeke's father, as he confides in his modest foreword, was a preacher "whose vote followed his prayers"; and the son's pages were "not written to prove any theory or fact except the growth of sentiment in the last two centuries against the liquor traffic." This growth, marvelous in its extent, they certainly do prove, on the authority of many writers, none of whom are named, and after research which, he states, "represents the culling of some four hundred volumes." The very manner of the book's publication relieves it of propagandist appearance. Only "100 copies of this edition have been printed for sale and the type distributed."

The Dutch colonists wherever they were, the Puritans in New England, and even the Quakers of Pennsylvania, drank freely, tho differently. The first were given to beer; the second inclined to hard cider; the third, says this author, "were mighty drinkers in their sober fashion, consuming vast quantities of ale and spirits." Referring again to the second class, Mr. Peeke tells us that "President John Adams was an early and earnest wisher for temperance reform; but, to the end of his life, he drank a large tankard of hard cider every morning. It was free in every farmhouse to all travelers and tramps." Even in the regions most given to beer, cider was largely made; and, whether by beer or cider, or stronger liquors, drunkenness came to be wide-spread. Then followed attempts to curtail it, through legislation and otherwise.

Virginia's Governor, Yeardley, in 1625, seems to have been the first executive to undertake these attempts under instructions from English authority, altho the first Virginia assembly had earlier sought legislative relief on its own account. Fines for drunkenness were imposed; and more serious punishment was inflicted at Boston, where a man was compelled to stand "with a white sheet of paper on his back, whereon *Drunkard*" was "written in great lynes"; and on another occasion, he was disfranchised, and stigmatized with a red-letter D, "sett upon white"—which may have been earlier than Hawthorne's "scarlet letter," worn for another reason. The whipping-post "was the common

The Charm of Abounding Health

Thoughtfulness in diet pays a rich dividend in health and comeliness—just as careless living leaves its telltale marks upon the features.

For many years

Grape-Nuts

has been a favorite food with women.

Its wholesome nutrition, ease of digestion, and whole grain elements (including the valuable mineral salts) make Grape-Nuts of decided health value.

The natural sweetness of this economical food makes the addition of sugar unnecessary. Then, too, when milk or cream is used, less is required than for the ordinary cereals.

"There's a Reason"

corrector of drunkenness," and "a sufficient sign of drunkenness" was "when the same legs which carry a man into the house can not bring him out again." Anti-drinking laws were widely enacted. "Virginia and New Jersey declared liquor debts uncollectable by law. Several of the colonies forbade workmen to be paid in liquor." And it sounds queerly to read that "in Massachusetts, in 1764, the law required that all who bought liquor should render an account of it except State officers, professors, and students of Harvard College, and preachers of the Gospel."

"Virginia had a statute making it an offense for a minister to appear drunk in his pulpit on Sunday;" and in addition it was legislatively declared that ministers should not "give themselves to excess in drinking or riot, spending their time idly by day or by night, playing at dice, cards, or any unlawful game, but at all times convenient they shall hear or read somewhat of the Holy Scriptures." And this was a century or more after Virginia's Governor had sought to curtail drinking among the laity. Long before this, in New England, "lists of names of common drunkards were given to landlords in some towns, and landlords were warned not to sell liquor to them."

College professors were well known to be drinkers, even tho sent out from London by bishops. In one Southern institution, runs the record, "the president might have brought charges against the clergy for their flagrant drunkenness, but he refrained, being himself a notorious drunkard"; and this was down as late as the days of Jefferson and Monroe. At one time the butler in Yale sold cider and strong beer to students there. A steward of Harvard College kept the first tavern in Cambridge, when "licenses to keep houses of entertainment were granted with the condition that the tavern must be near the meeting-house"—altho "the general court of Massachusetts passed a law requiring all inn-keepers within a mile of any meeting-house to clear their houses 'during the hours of the exercise.'" For one kind of church function a special drink was brewed, "called ordination beer"; but something stronger seems to have been drunk at some ordinations, as one bill for entertaining visitors at one tavern was indorsed, "This is all paid for except the Minister's Rum." Items of this bill lead one to wonder if the word "Rum" covered all those thirty-three toddies and bitters, flips and punches, not to mention "11 bottles of wine and 1 pint," which made up a good or a bad part of it.

Marriages and funerals, we are assured, were expensive, because of drink. Even in quiet Philadelphia, "kissing the bride and drinking punch seem to have been the leading features" of weddings. "Puritan funerals were accompanied with so much drinking that a law had to be passed to check the extravagance. At these, before the prayer, after it, and before the coffin was removed, "spirit was handed round, not only to the mourners and bearers, but to the whole assembly"; and when the company returned from the grave more drink was afforded. Every function of life and of death seems to have required its oblations. "One-fourth of the buildings of New Amsterdam, or New York, were tap-houses" (1648). "Workmen were idle in spite of high wages, because they spent so much in tobacco and strong waters." A Philadelphia mayor said (in 1821) that at tippling-houses and corner groceries "liquor

A Royal Dish

At ⅛ the Cost of Eggs

Do you know that Quaker Oats, with all its delightful flavor, is about the cheapest food in the world?

Measured by food value—by calories—eggs cost 8 times as much. Ham costs 4 times as much—steak 5 or 6 times as much. Potatoes 3 times as much. Even bread and milk costs nearly 3 times as much.

1000 calories—which is one-third a day's food for a working-man—costs only five cents in Quaker Oats.

Then think of the flavor, the aroma—such as no other grain food has. Think of its energizing value. All the needed elements are stored in oats, in just the right proportion.

This is the supreme food—more nutritious than wheat. It is the prescribed food for the years of growth. To bread and muffins, cookies and pancakes, it adds a new delight. It makes wheatless days enjoyable—which the government recommends.

Quaker Oats

The Extra-Flavory Flakes

Quaker Oats is made from queen oats only—just the big, rich, flavory grains. We get but ten pounds from a bushel.

By this selection we get in this brand an exquisite flavor, which has won the world. Everywhere, among oat lovers, this is the favorite brand. Yet in America it costs no extra price. If you ask your grocer for Quaker Oats, you'll get it.

12c and 30c per package in United States and Canada, except in Far West and South where high freights may prohibit

Quaker Oats Bread

2 cups Quaker Oats 5 cups flour
2 cups boiling water
⅓ cup molasses ½ tablespoon salt
1 tablespoon butter or other fat
1 cake compressed yeast dissolved in
½ cup lukewarm water

Add boiling water to oats and let stand one hour, add molasses, salt, butter or fat, dissolved yeast cake and flour. Let rise till double in bulk. Knead thoroughly and shape into loaves. Put into greased bread pans, let rise until double in bulk and bake 45 minutes.

This recipe makes two loaves.

Quaker Oats Muffins

⅔ cup uncooked Quaker Oats, 1½ cups flour, 1 cup scalded milk, 1 egg, 4 level teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons melted butter, ½ teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons sugar.

Turn scalded milk on Quaker Oats, let stand five minutes; add sugar, salt and melted butter; sift in flour and baking powder; mix thoroughly and add egg well beaten. Bake in buttered gem pans.

Quaker Oats Sweetbits

1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 2½ cups uncooked Quaker Oats.

Cream butter and sugar. Add yolkes of eggs. Add Quaker Oats, to which baking powder has been added, and add vanilla.

Beat whites of eggs stiff and add last. Drop on buttered tins with a teaspoon, but very few on each tin, as they spread. Bake in slow oven. Makes about 65 cookies.

INSPIRATION ◆ COURAGE ◆ MUSIC

Thrilling the S

A famous general once said that the only enemies he ever
entered the battle with a song on their lips.

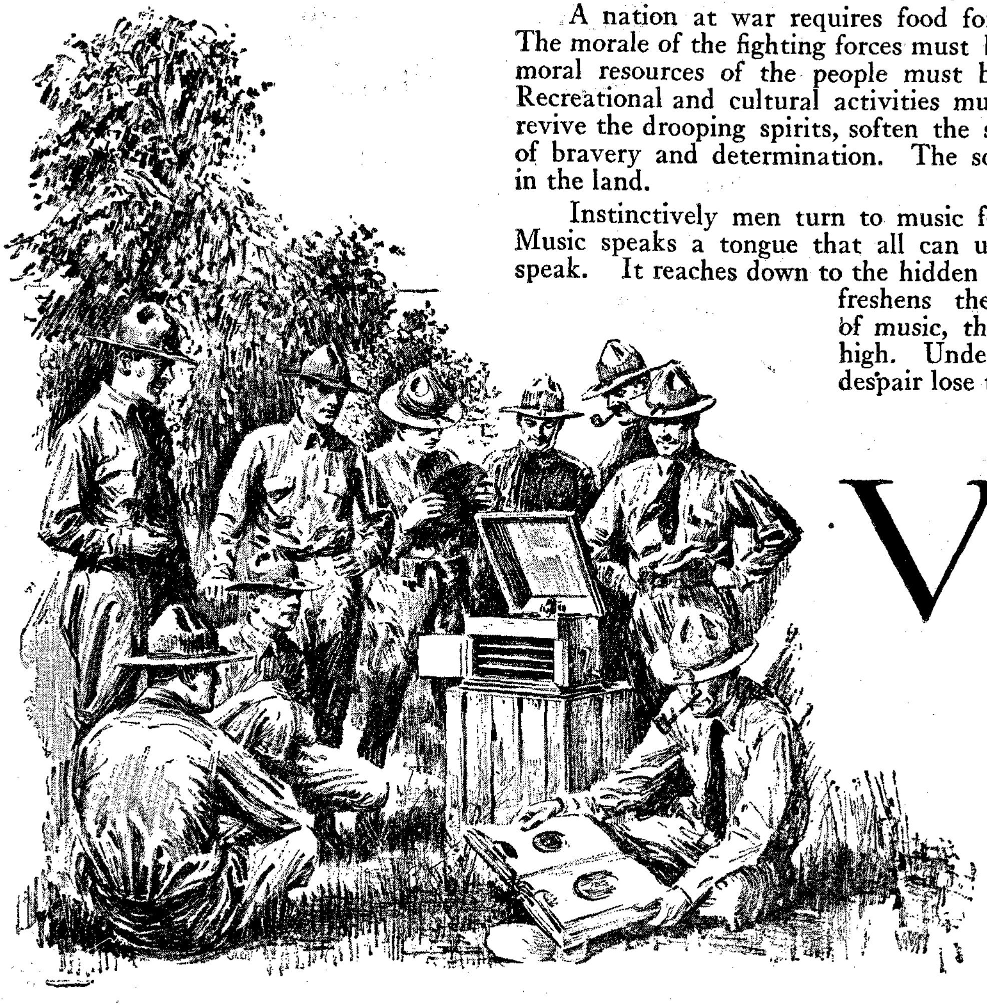
Patriotism is three parts emotion and music is the language
emotions.

Courage is born of the heart and music speaks straight to the

In times that try men's souls, every force which keeps the n
spirit bright is a great and positive asset. Every means of com
trial with happiness must be carefully conserved and fostered.

A nation at war requires food for its soul as well as for its
The morale of the fighting forces must be maintained. The ment
moral resources of the people must be preserved at their full
Recreational and cultural activities must provide the needed rela
revive the drooping spirits, soften the sting of sorrow, instil new
of bravery and determination. The sound of laughter must be
in the land.

Instinctively men turn to music for entertainment and inspi
Music speaks a tongue that all can understand, that nothing el
speak. It reaches down to the hidden springs of feeling, replenisl
freshens them. To the mysterious
of music, the pulse responds and hop
high. Under its healing influence, gloo
despair lose their evil grip.



Members of Co. D, 303rd Engineers, National Army, listening to the Victrola at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J. Drawing from photograph.

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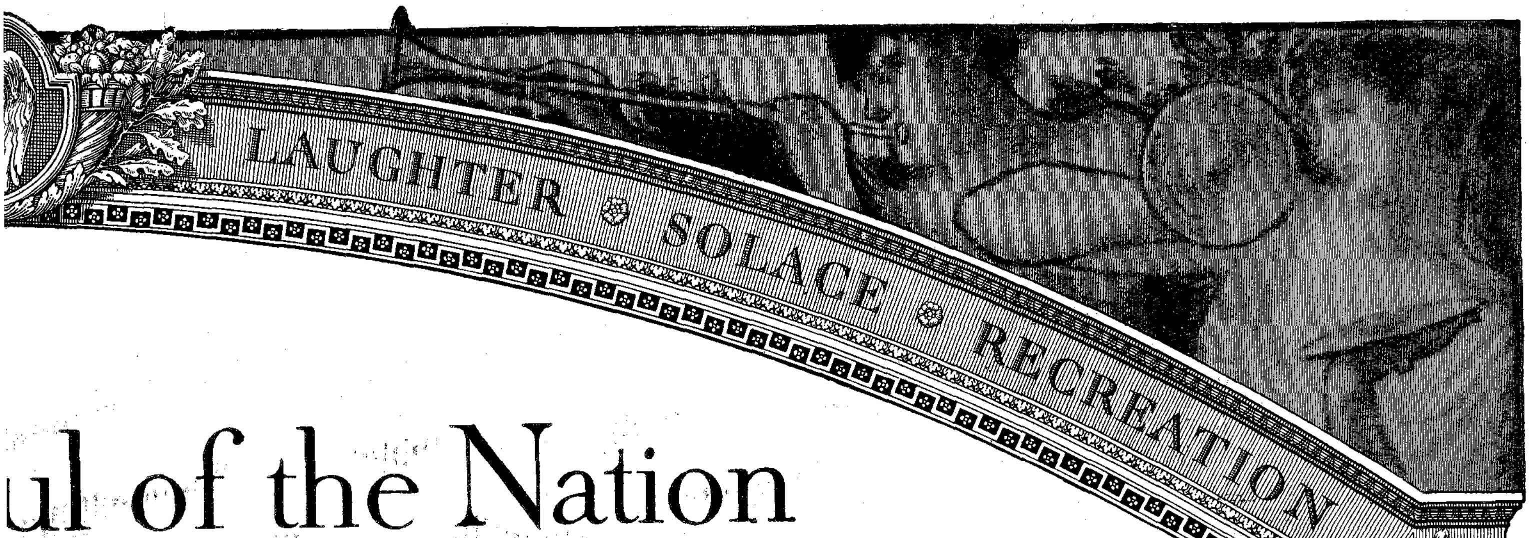

ul of the Nation

Imagine, if you can, a nation going into war without the thrill of music! Imagine, if you can, a nation battling through the dark days of a prolonged struggle without the heartening comfort of music!

The Victrola is literally the nation's chief source of music. More Americans—and Americans in the making—have learned "The Star Spangled Banner" from the Victrola than from any other one source. The Victrola is in millions of homes. It is in camp, on shipboard, in the trenches, the hospitals, the schools, and the churches. It is the principal source of cheerfulness and entertainment to the soldiers and sailors of Uncle Sam. "Back home" among the folks behind the army—the farmers, the men and women in the fields and factories, in city and in country, the Victrola is one of the greatest—if not *the* greatest—means of diversion.

It is the mission of the artist to create beauty and pleasure. It is the mission of the Victrola to carry them directly to the people, to plant them in their homes and thus to contribute to their mental and spiritual well-being.

The universal popularity and use of the Victrola and Victor Records indicate how strongly established they are in the affections of the people, how completely they are fulfilling a national need.

The Victrola performs no mean service to the nation.

Victor Talking Machine Company, Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

rola

IN THE TRENCHES
IN CAMP
ON SHIPBOARD
IN THE HOSPITALS
AT Y. M. C. A. CENTRES
WITH THE FOLKS BACK HOME

'S VOICE"
T. OFF.

was sold by the cent's worth to children five years old and paid for often with stolen goods.'" Perhaps "the oldest American reference to RUM is in the Massachusetts statute of 1657 prohibiting the sale of strong liquors, 'whether known by the name of rum, strong water, brandy, wine, etc.'"

FRANKLIN AS DISCLOSED IN HIS WRITINGS

Bruce, William Cabell. Benjamin Franklin Self-Revealed. A Biographical and Critical Study Based Mainly on His Own Writings. In two volumes. Pp. 544-552. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1917. $6 a set. Postage, 32 cents.

"The many-sided Franklin" he was called by Paul Leicester Ford, and of Franklin's many sides various writers have treated in separate essays. Here are two volumes which, with literary finish, careful accuracy, and critical insight, consider every side of this remarkable man. They abound in citations from Franklin's writings, especially his private letters, and thus reveal his personality as no mere biographical pages could. He was an inveterate letter-writer: the wonder grows constantly how a man so busy, with such a variety of matters, often of great importance, could possibly pen so many epistles as came from his hand.

In Volume I are dissected and revealed his moral standing and system, to his discredit; his religious beliefs, which were broad; his philanthropy and citizenship, which were even broader; his family relations, which were generous; his American friends, his British friends, and his French friends, numerous and influential. In Volume II, with microscopic minuteness, we are shown his personal characteristics, and our study of him continues as a man of business, as a statesman, as a man of science, and as a writer. He must have been "many-sided," indeed, whose life and experiences could be thus classified and considered in such a manner and at such length with such entertaining illumination.

The popular repute of Benjamin Franklin has been largely limited to "Poor Richard." His economic precepts were wise, to be sure; but these did not bound his intellectual horizon; and his labors for his country, at home and abroad, entitle him to be known the world over as one of our American immortals. His devotion to the ideas and ideals of liberty, and the service he rendered to the establishment of this Republic, were all the more remarkable when we realize the time he had earlier spent under monarchical rule. No other American ever had such foreign opportunities, privileges, and honors as Franklin. None of his contemporaries at home better served their country, Washington excepted. This biographical study of his character clearly proves all this.

Youthful Sancho Panza.—An old gentleman reproved his nephew for fighting with another boy.

"But," said the lad, "he called my sister names."

"Why, you haven't any sister and never had one!" exclaimed the other in astonishment.

"I know that," replied the boy doggedly; "but he thought I had and said she was squint-eyed, and I went for him."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

CURRENT POETRY

OF all the American poets to whom the epithet "modern" has been applied Nicholas Vachel Lindsay has struck the most distinctively American note. As Miss Harriet Monroe has exprest it in *Poetry*, "his roots run deep into the past of American literature; Mark Twain and Riley and Brer-Rabbit Harris were his collateral relatives." He can take the most commonplace—even sordid—episode of our modern life and by the magic of his verse turn it into a great booming chant of compelling power. This rolling, sounding quality that Mr. Lindsay gives to his verse is found in the following pæan of the Russian revolution found in his new volume, "The Chinese Nightingale and Other Poems," recently published by Macmillan. This poem, of course, was written some months ago, and so far the poet's prophecies have failed to materialize. Still we can live in hope.

THIS, MY SONG, IS MADE FOR KERENSKY

(*Being a Chant of the American Soap-Box and the Russian Revolution*)

BY VACHEL LINDSAY

O market-square, O slattern place,
Is glory in your slack disgrace?
Plump quack doctors sell their pills,
Gentle grafters sell brass watches,
Silly anarchists yell their ills.
Shall we be as weird as these?
In the breezes nod and wheeze?

Heaven's mass is sung,
To-morrow's mass is sung
In a spirit tongue
By wind and dust and birds,
The high mass of liberty,
While wave the banners red:
Sung around the soap-box,
A mass for soldiers dead.

When you leave your faction in the once-loved hall
Like a true American tongue-lash them all,
Stand then on the corner under starry skies
And get you a gang of the worn and the wise.
The soldiers of the Lord may be squeaky when they rally,
The soldiers of the Lord are a queer little army,
But the soldiers of the Lord, before the year is through,
Will gather the whole nation, recruit all creation,
To smite the hosts abhorred, and all the heavens renew—
Enforcing with the bayonet the thing the ages teach—
Free speech!
Free speech!

Down with the Prussians, and all their works.
Down with the Turks.
Down with every army that fights against the soap-box,
The Pericles, Socrates, Diogenes soap-box,
The Rousseau, Mirabeau, Danton soap-box,
The Karl Marx, Henry George, Woodrow Wilson soap-box,
We will make the wide earth safe for the soap-box,
The everlasting foe of beastliness and tyranny,
Platform of liberty: Magna Carta liberty,
Andrew Jackson liberty, bleeding Kansas liberty,
New-born Russian liberty:
Battle-ship of thought,
The round world over,
Loved by the red-hearted,
Loved by the broken-hearted,
Fair young Amazon or proud tough rover,
Loved by the lion,
Loved by the lion,
Loved by the lion,
Feared by the fox.

The Russian Revolution is the world revolution.
Death at the bedstead of every Kaiser knocks.
The Hohenzollern army shall be felled like the ox.
The fatal hour is striking in all the doomsday clocks.
The while by freedom's alchemy
Beauty is born.
Ring every sleigh-bell, ring every church-bell,
Blow the clear trumpet, and listen for the answer:
The blast from the sky of the Gabriel horn.

Hail the Russian picture around the little box:
Exiles,
Troops in files,
Generals in uniforms,
Muzhiks in their smocks,
And holy maiden soldiers who have cut away their locks.

All the peoples and the nations in processions mad and great,
Are rolling through the Russian Soul as through a city gate:
As tho it were a street of stars that paves the shadowy deep.
And mighty Tolstoy leads the van along the stairway steep.

But now the people shout:
"Hail to Kerensky,
He hurled the tyrants out."
And this my song is made for Kerensky,
Prophet of the world-wide intolerable hope,
There on the soap-box, seasoned, dauntless,
There amid the Russian celestial kaleidoscope,
Flags of liberty, rags, and battle-smoke.

Moscow and Chicago!
Come let us praise battling Kerensky,
Bravo! Bravo!
Comrade Kerensky the thunder-storm and rainbow!
Comrade Kerensky, Bravo, Bravo!

August, 1917.

This fairy-story of the great prairies, with its somewhat unkind side-thrusts at Edgar Lee Masters's "Spoon River" methods, has a swing and rhythm in it that bring the fairies dancing before our eyes:

THE PRAIRIE BATTLEMENTS

(*To Edgar Lee Masters, with great respect*)

BY VACHEL LINDSAY

Here upon the prairie
Is our ancestral hall.
Agate is the dome,
Cornelian the wall.
Ghouls are in the cellar,
But fays upon the stairs.
And here lived old King Silver Dreams
Always at his prayers.

Here lived gray Queen Silver Dreams,
Always singing psalms,
And haughty Grandma Silver Dreams,
Throned with folded palms.
Here played cousin Alice.
Her soul was best of all.
And every fairy loved her,
In our ancestral hall.

Alice has a prairie grave,
The King and Queen lie low,
And aged Grandma Silver Dreams,
Four tombstones in a row.
But still in snow and sunshine
Stands our ancestral hall.
Agate is the dome,
Cornelian the wall.

And legends walk about,
And proverbs with proud airs.
Ghouls are in the cellar,
But fays upon the stairs.

While Mr. Lindsay is always serious and often solemn, this poem strikes a note which is new to his work.

WHERE IS THE REAL NON-RESISTANT?

(*Matthew* 5:38-48)

BY VACHEL LINDSAY

Who can surrender to Christ, dividing his best with the stranger,
Giving to each what he asks, braving the uttermost danger

Ideal Winter Equipment

Whether you drive your car this winter in the warm South or in the snowbound North, its equipment should be Goodyear All-Weather Tread Cord Tires.

Aside from the staunch protection they afford you against skidding, lost traction and fuel waste, the extra rubber in their tread design pays for itself in additional mileage.

By the strength and merit of their construction they defend you from puncture and blowout, travel all roads without falter or failure, yield you maximum comfort as well as maximum wear.

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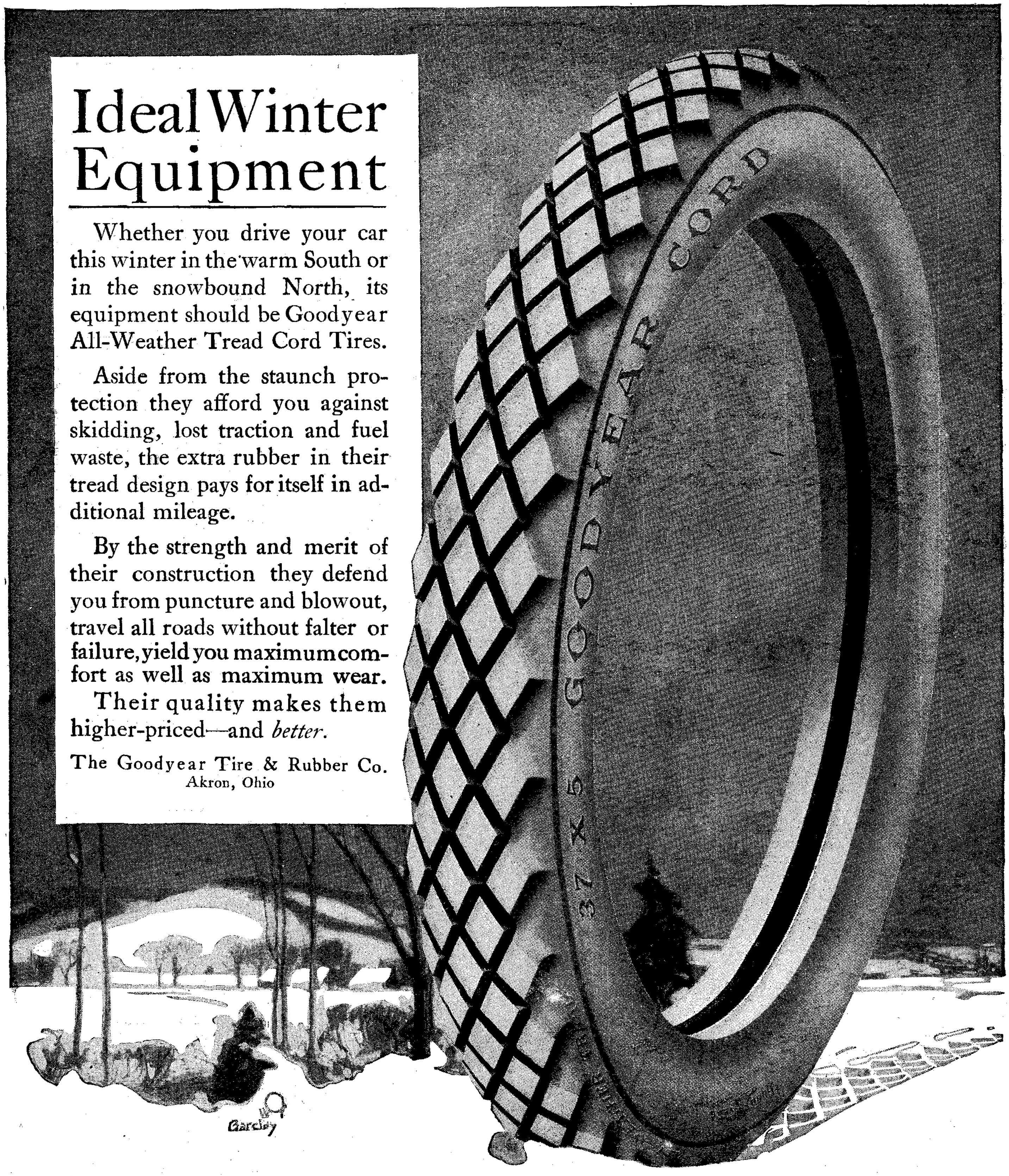

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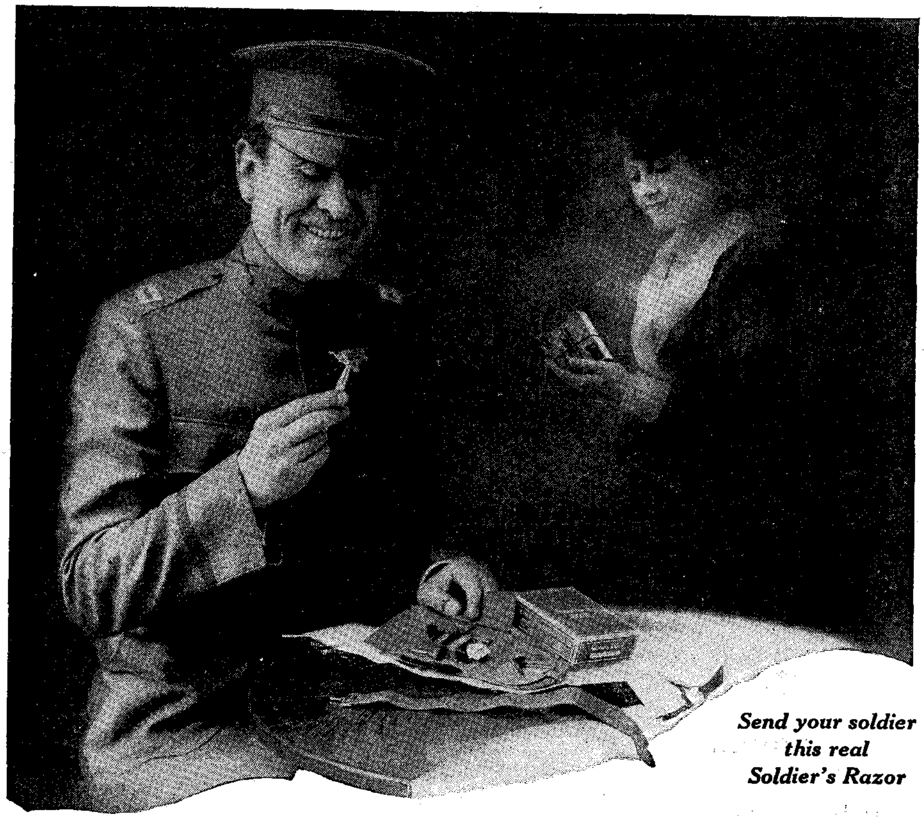

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The only razor that sharpens its own blades

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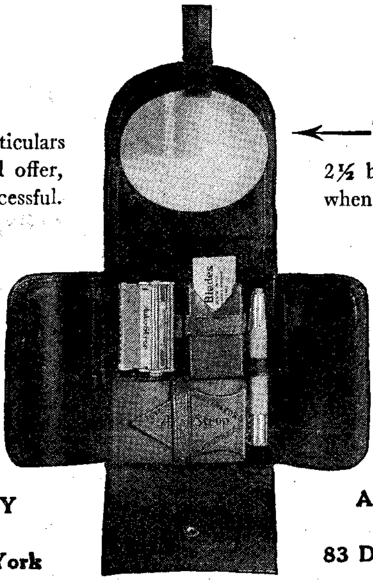
The Military Kit



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All for the enemy, MAN? Who can surrender till death
His words and his works, his house and his lands,
His eyes and his heart and his breath?

Who can surrender to Christ? Many have yearned toward it daily.
Yet they surrender to passion, wildly or grimly or gaily;
Yet they surrender to pride, counting her precious and queenly;
Yet they surrender to knowledge, preening their feathers serenely.

Who can surrender to Christ? Where is the man so transcendent,
So heated with love of his kind, so filled with the spirit resplendent
That all of the hours of his day his song is thrilling and tender,
And all of his thoughts to our white cause of peace
Surrender, surrender, surrender?

Another of the "modern" leaders is Mr. Carl Sandburg, who refuses to be bound by the trammels of rules and modes. Confining himself almost entirely to free verse, he is succeeding in it as a medium for poems of no little beauty. Such, for instance, is the following poem taken from Alfred Kreymborg's anthology of the new verse, "Others" (Knopf, New York):

LOAM

By Carl Sandburg

In the loam we sleep,
In the cool moist loam,
To the lull of years that pass
And the break of stars.

From the loam, then,
The soft warm loam,
We rise:
To the shape of rose-leaf,
Of face and shoulder.

We stand, then,
To a whiff of life,
Lifted to the silver of the sun
Over and out of the loam,
A day.

From the same publisher comes another volume by a leading American "modern," Mr. Ezra Pound. In this book, "Lustra," we have no signs of those graceful medieval verses that Mr. Pound used to write so perfectly. He bids defiance to the critics in this his introductory poem:

TENZONE

By Ezra Pound

Will people accept them?
(*i.e.* these songs).
As a timorous wench from a centaur
(or a centurion),
Already they flee, howling in terror.

Will they be touched with the verisimilitudes?
Their virgin stupidity is untemptable.
I beg you, my friendly critics,
Do not set about to procure me an audience.

I mate with my free kind upon the crags;
the hidden recesses
Have heard the echo of my heels,
in the cool light,
in the darkness.

Sometimes Mr. Pound is so modern as to be incomprehensible: witness the poem which the poet doubtless had in mind when he wrote his challenge to his critics:

PAPYRUS

By Ezra Pound

Spring . .
Too long . . .
Gongula . . .

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

MONEY AND MATRIMONY AMONG THE HAPSBURGS

KINGS in comic opera never have any money, and many who have laughed at their penniless plight across the footlights wonder just how kings in real life do get their money. Of course we hear of Government grants in some cases, and it is common knowledge that the Kaiser, before he went in for the pirate traffic of submarines, picked up many a tidy mark in transatlantic carriage of freight and passengers. But not much has ever been said about his late brother emperor of Austria as a business man. Yet as a contriver of self-procuring matrimonial alliances and a landlord of rather rapacious habit he appears rather unlovably in the memoirs of a son of his Court Chamberlain, "Francis Joseph and His Court," which are translated by Herbert Vivian (John Lane Company, New York). The author refrains from calling the Hapsburgs plain thieves and substitutes the euphemism "political necessity." The tentacles of this illustrious house reach far over Europe, and the Emperor Francis Joseph knew how to make use of them, we learn, as we see him pictured in the following engaging pastime:

> The Emperor was very fond of playing on the organ. You may not have known it, but there it was. Not of course the ordinary organ with its well-polished pipes and all sorts of wonderful voices. Francis Joseph's was quite a different instrument. It was begun by his ancestors, but in its ultimate shape it was almost entirely of his own making. And what a marvelous creation! Think that the pipes are dotted about here and there among many towns of Europe, both large and small, some actually in royal palaces; not only beneath smoky northern skies, but in those three peninsulas which take warm baths in the blue Mediterranean.
>
> The Emperor had his keyboard at the Hofburg. The bellows were worked by his partizans with a current of air that pleased everybody. The tune reached the pipes by telegraph (that was his own invention). And he was an excellent player.
>
> Remember how many Hapsburgs there are in Europe, or else connections of theirs like the Coburgs. Consult history and the *Almanach de Gotha*. Then you will see how skilfully Francis Joseph made use of the various branches of his family and the fascinating graces of the numerous Archdukes and Archduchesses for his crafty matrimonial and domestic policy.
>
> There was one reed ready to his hand in Tuscany: Peter Leopold and all his descendants. When he had extracted that tentacle from the Italian flesh, cleaned it and repaired it, the Emperor cast it forth for the conquest of Saxony in the person of Louise Antoinette, now Mrs. Toselli. That fine attempt was not much of a success. Think of Marie Louise of Parma and her ugly but very intelligent lover, the imperial Count of Neipperg. Their

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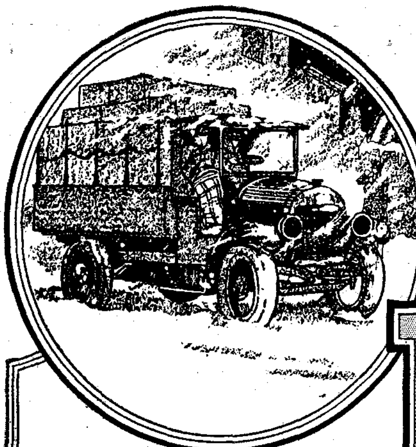
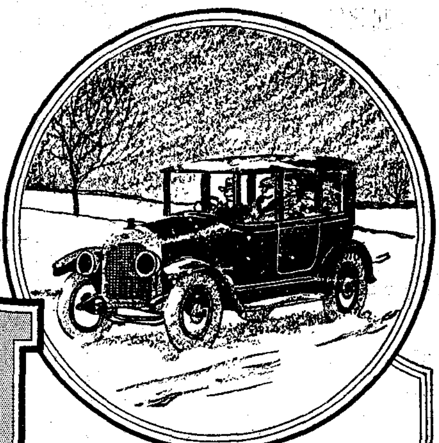
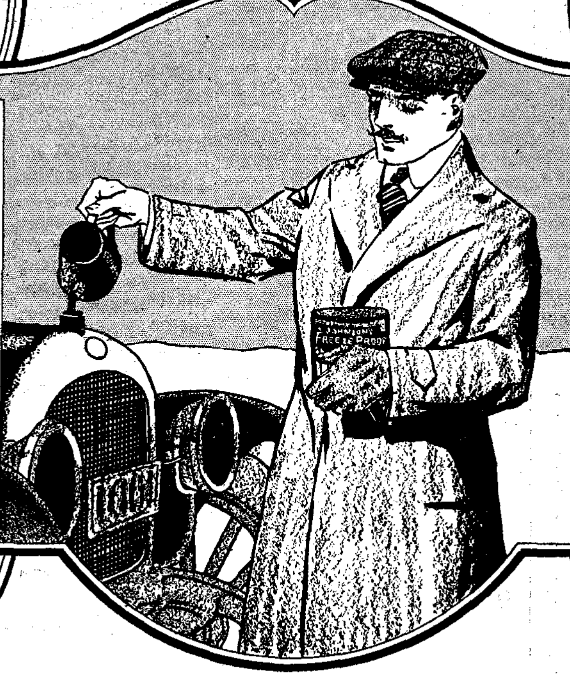
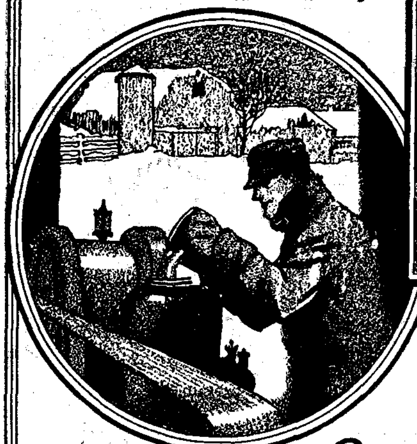


This truck driver fears neither the cold days nor the cold nights for his radiator is protected with Johnson's Freeze-Proof

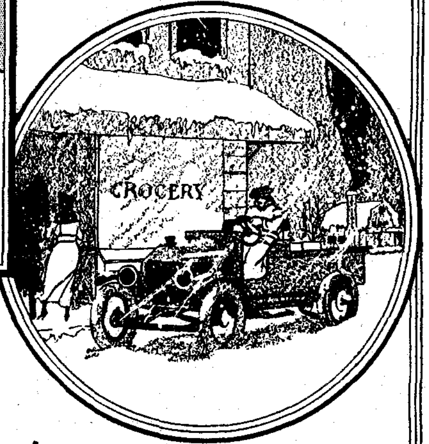


Don't spoil the pleasure of winter driving in constant worry. Use Johnson's Freeze-Proof in the radiator and it can't freeze.





This farmer has Johnson's Freeze-Proof in the water jacket enabling him to use his engine all winter.



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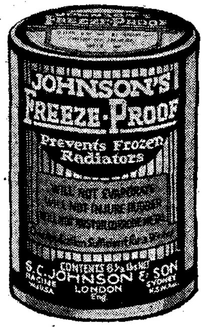

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Johnson's Freeze-Proof contains no oil and does not interfere with the cooling system. It will not injure rubber, cloth, packing or metal of any kind. It does not rust or corrode any metal. Johnson's Freeze-Proof is economical and easy to use and it raises the boiling point of water 12° to 25°.

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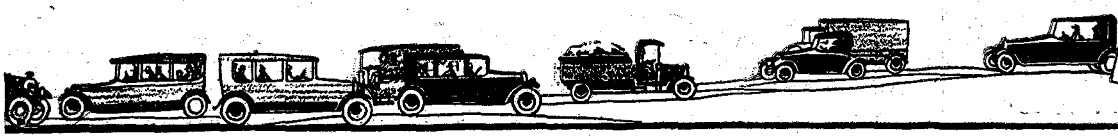

children are now known by the Italianized name of Montenuovo. Then there was Duke Francis IV. of Este. You remember his Austrophil policy and his betrayal of the Italian cause. It was not for nothing that he was the nephew of Francis I., the husband of Maria Theresa; and Francis Joseph's heir, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and his brother Otho were of the family of Este too. And many other Italian princes were so much the servants of Austria in Italy that we are entitled to regard them as minor but by no means negligible members of the great Hapsburg family. So much for Italy. I might go on to speak of the formidable policy of the Hapsburgs in Wurttemberg and Bavaria, where Hymen has woven its web more than once with the illustrious house of Austria; or of the series of unfortunate attempts with the Coburgs in Bulgaria and Belgium. Even the wife of the Duke of Orleans was an Austrian Archduchess.

Money was often a higher consideration than politics in these alliances, according to our informant, who notes that the gods need money to live on this venal planet happily, wherefore the "Olympus of Hapsburg" cannot collect too much of it, and "how can gold be collected better than from the gifts of beauty offered by nature to their young divinities?" Several other cases are cited in which not love but "high matrimonial strategy" was the motive, and we are asked to believe that Francis Joseph, tho by no means a genius in the ordinary way, was really an extraordinary man when he embarked on what is known as *Familienpolitik* and the defense of dynastic interests. Furthermore we read that:

> When members of their family were driven out by wars or revolutions, the Hapsburgs were not merely content, but used them for the conquest of other thrones, or at least of fat estates. There were so many other foreign families who had been turned out of house and home for the same or other reasons and who were on the lookout for new lodgings. The period between 1840 and 1870 was specially full of them. The Hapsburgs gave them a friendly invitation to transfer their goods and chattels to Austria, where they would find themselves perfectly at home.
>
> A few who were weary of the solemnity of royal palaces went off to Paris. But most of them feared God and hoped with his help and that of their illustrious hosts, the Hapsburgs, to return one day to their ancient seats, so they came to Austria and stayed there.
>
> The hospitality was not precisely disinterested. These families had money, and it was better that they should spend it on the sacred soil of Austria than anywhere else. Besides, they brought with them very many things that were well worth knowing when you succeeded in winning their confidence. But the most useful thing of all was to acclimatize them beneath the plausible roof of the Hofburg. Austrophils they became first, then Austrians, eventually champions of the Austrian policy. A court of foreign families, all mediatized and Austrofied—that was a fine dream for the Hapsburgs. In the past, when Austria was really a very great Power, she had already had the privilege of beholding at her Court a whole crowd of sovereigns or half-sovereigns. And she had been clever enough to make a good profit out of them. I need only mention Prince Eugene of Savoy.
>
> So there came to Austria, among others, the old King of Hanover and all his family; the Comte de Chambord, nephew of Charles X. and rightful heir to the throne of France, with his wife, Maria Theresa, an Imperial and Royal princess of Austria; the Schwarzenbergs, mediatized and exiled German princes, who came to spend their enormous revenues; the famous Wurttemberg, and the very rich and gifted Princess Clementine of Orleans, mother of Philip of Coburg and of the Bulgarian Czar.
>
> The following also took refuge in Austria: the Princes of Montleart, Rohan, Beaufort-Spontin, Talleyrand-Périgord, Blacas-d'Aulps; the Marquises and Counts Bougnoi, Beaulieu-Marconney, Bombelles; Desfours, and Latours, who was hanged on a lamp-post in 1848 by an infuriated mob. Also the Barons Seyssel-d'Aix, Cronier d'Orléans, Piccot de Paccaduc, and ever so many others. Also the sister of the Regent Luitpold of Bavaria, who buried his two nephews, the mad kings. She spent her whole life at Vienna. And Alfonso XII. of Spain was brought up at the Theresianum College, where he was a schoolfellow of my elder brother, Hadrian. Alfonso afterward married Marie Cristina, an Austrian Archduchess. These are merely a few that happen to occur to my mind. But they suffice to show what a big caravanserai Austria was for the dispossest. Board and lodging are dear there, but the place provides every comfort and the rapacious landlords do a roaring trade.
>
> Imperial and royal rapacity. That is why there is a bird of prey on their coat of arms, a bird with very long claws. Touch it who dare! I am reminded of an event that dates a very long way back.

The event concerns Maria Theresa, who sought refuge with her faithful Maygars when persecuted by her enemies. The chivalrous Hungarian aristocrats drew their swords and cried with one breath: "We shall die for our queen, Maria Theresa." And their reward, says our informant, was that the relations of the Empress and her noble ministers "conceived the very generous plan of attracting the Hungarian aristocracy to Court in order to impoverish it," for they had agreed it was too rich and too independent, and—

> So it was impoverished by the enormous extravagance of Court life, by taxes, by high offices, that cost millions without bringing in a halfpenny of revenue. Up to then, the Hungarian aristocracy had lived as worthy country gentlemen; their castles had been designed for the storage of a great deal of grain, or for resisting those flights of locusts, the Turks, who came that way from time to time through force of habit. The life was that of rustic soldiers, who acquired riches and robust health. The thing was to ruin them with luxury and all sorts of costly habits—in other words, to bring about their degeneration. As for their money and property, these would serve incidentally to fatten the Court of Vienna.
>
> I note with pleasure that Maria Theresa,

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the last of the real Hapsburgs, did not on that occasion behave as a Hapsburg of the present day would have done. She said to her Chancellor, Prince Kaunitz, the moral predecessor of Metternich, when he explained the crafty and ambiguous details of this plan, "*Es ist zu abscheulich!*"—it is too foul. And her fat, fair face betrayed real disgust. But her successors were not so squeamish.

Maria Theresa was a strange sovereign. Perhaps because she was a woman, she could not adapt herself to the rapacious policy of her ancestors and successors, who trod and tread heavily on people and persons, crushing them for the benefit of the most illustrious House. And she was utterly opposed to the partition of Poland. So much so that, when the decree was submitted for her Imperial approval, she wrote upon it: "Agreed! Because so many wise and important men desire it. All the same, when I shall have been long dead, you will realize the enormity of the evil and the blunder you are committing."

But Maria Theresa was a woman and her ministers were watchful. The sound political sentiment of the august Hapsburg sovereign, a rare exception of her family, was confined to her honest intentions. And the valiant Hungarian aristocracy issued from the ordeal utterly ruined. It still exists to-day, but it is assailed by slier and more complicated methods than those of Prince Kaunitz. And among those who carry on the campaign you will find Francis Joseph playing the part of an Imperial Shylock. About the year 1900 he was a creditor of the Hungarian Prince Esterhazy for more than twelve millions of crowns, and now you may consider him the virtual owner of the immense estates of that very noble family.

And the partition of Poland took place in due course. And now Austria is preparing to engulf the whole of Poland in her fat knapsack, whence other ill-digested provinces are struggling to escape. She is already licking her lips. But she is like a greedy snake that watches a bird flying rather high up in the air.

Our informant goes on to say that the fate of peoples usually moves us less deeply than that of a family, and he avers that he could tell many stories of families who have suffered from the "exceptional voracity" of the House of Hapsburg, but he prefers to confine himself to this one, through the last pages of which he himself has lived:

At Vienna in 1845 or later. A narrow, tortuous street, which seemed of a morning to have some difficulty in separating itself from the shades of night. Many low, dark beer-houses puffed their acrid fumes on to the roadway. In a corner was a little hat-shop. Nothing smart about it, you may be sure. Bonnets and caps, fixt together with a few rags, the sort of things for work-girls and market-women when they wanted to deck themselves out for Sundays. Or some little hat made out of next to nothing, say two flowers and two ribbons, might peep out with a springtime smile. You could detect a certain amount of taste in the window, and it was obviously not that of Mrs. Geiger, the proprietor. Perhaps that of her daughter, that small, plump girl with straw-colored hair, a pleasant

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little face, and china-blue eyes that seemed always full of wonder. She was called Konstanze, and was such a strange child. For instance, she was not satisfied with making hats, like her mother. No, she had insisted on becoming an actress at the Karl Theater, where the public had given her a terrible nickname, *das Wunderwutzerl*, the little whirling wonder, in allusion to her movements and expression. The public of Vienna is mischievous, especially toward respectable actresses. And against the respectability of little Konstanze Geiger there was nothing to be imagined. She had a hard life of it, however, poor thing! In the mornings she made hats with a certain amount of taste. In the drowsy afternoon hours she gave herself up to the consoling voices of her only real friends, the piano and the violin. Her music was like her soul. It seemed to have been fashioned out of the said shadows of that wretched back-shop, out of the rare gaiety afforded by a bit of blue sky filtering through the old houses and sad longings to see it again when it disappeared. And so one day she became a famous pianist.

She left the hat-shop and the Karl Theater to give concerts in fashionable houses. She always appeared at the *soirées* of my maternal grandfather, Count Strachwitz, in his palace in the Jägerzeile, now rechristened Praterstrasse. She must have been about my mother's age, and they became good friends.

It was thus that my mother became aware of an idyl that no one else had noticed, an idyl that grew up very quietly, making no more noise about its birth and growth than a blade of grass. There had been only an exchange of glances with the young Prince who sat near her piano, nearer than anybody else, in the melancholy atmosphere of the candles, in the vague shiver of a soft sonata. Sometimes, while a page was being turned, a whisper of love.

One fine day the aristocratic world of Austria was astounded by the news of the engagement of H. R. H. Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha-Kohary to the poor, dear *Wunderwutzerl*.

The wedding took place. But the Duke well knew the greed of his illustrious family and his still more illustrious relatives, the Hapsburgs. The very rich patrimony of the Koharys belonged to him and he wanted to guarantee the enjoyment of it to his wife and children in any case. So he contracted the marriage in a special way with quite new judicial forms and unusual precautions in order to protect his family against the attacks which he undoubtedly foresaw.

This marriage was unique in legal history and is tabulated as the Koburger-Heirat.

But it was of no avail. The Duke died very soon, leaving a widow who had no experience of intrigues and a son who was too young to defend himself and his mother. Then the rapacity of the Court of Vienna stood revealed in the light of day.

The Emperor Francis Joseph had conferred upon Konstanze Geiger the name and title of Baroness of Rutterstein on the occasion of her marriage. But whether directly or indirectly, he backed up the shameful conspiracy of Duke Ernest's family against the poor Baroness and her son, Duke Francis, in favor of that shining light of all the virtues, Philip of Coburg. And among the most dangerous enemies

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actual size

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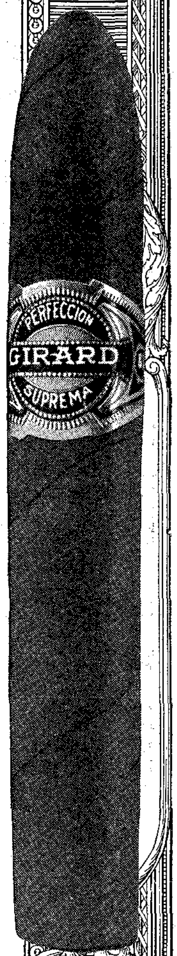
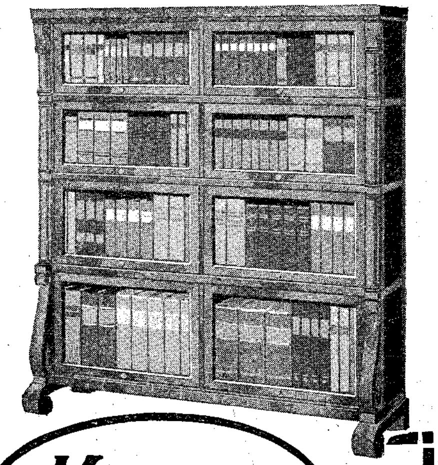


The "Founder"
actual size



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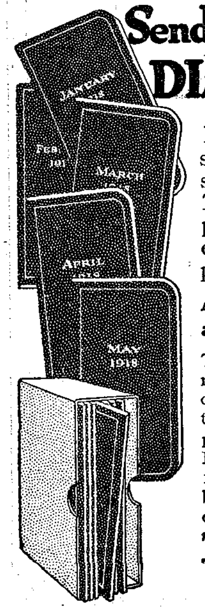

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Providence, R. I.

of the Baroness was Princess Clementine of Coburg-Orleans, the mother of Philip of Coburg and of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

There was no trickery or legal process or injustice which they did not use to deprive the widow of the whole of her husband's fortune. Of course they succeeded. Baroness Rutterstein and her son Francis, despoiled of all the property which Duke Ernest had possest in Austria, followed by continuous persecutions, had to retire to Paris.

It was at Paris in 1886, when I was there with my mother, that we renewed acquaintance with Baroness Rutterstein and her son, Duke Francis of Coburg-Rutterstein. They were living in a large house in the Rue Pergolese, on a sum of money that was considered in itself but small in comparison with the stolen fortune. The late Duke Ernest had had the foresight to deposit it with the Bank of England, out of the reach of the claws of the two-headed eagle. But the persecution was not relaxed even in Paris. Demands came from Vienna for the return of the money deposited abroad, but the Bank of England refused pointblank. So the hunger of the Hapsburgs remained unsatisfied.

Baroness Rutterstein then brought an action against her husband's relatives to recover her fortune. My mother was her best friend and also had old scores against the Court of Vienna. I remember her translating and copying out for the Baroness the long and complicated will of Duke Ernest, which left the *whole* of his property to his widow. She did it in an incredibly short time, working at it for two days and two nights. It was a fierce and almost fruitless struggle. For the Baroness had the utmost difficulty in obtaining an annuity for her son, it appears, through the personal intervention of Queen Victoria of England—five hundred pounds a year, not so much as half the usual allowance of the Princes of the House of Coburg.

Nor did the persecutions of the Coburgs stop here, backed up as they were by the Court of Vienna. I was present one day when the Baroness brought a very serious charge against the Princess Clementine, the mother of Philip of Coburg. The charge was one of attempted poisoning, and the Baroness would certainly have succumbed if Dr. Morin had not chanced to come to the Rue Pergolese at the right moment.

Baroness Rutterstein and her son are both dead. He has left some memoirs of his brief life and they are full of pessimism.

The savage pursuit of them and their millions was specially intended to enrich Philip of Coburg, now a general of cavalry if his many years and libations and the consequences of his orgies still permit him to sit on horseback. And it appears to me a certain consolation to think that at least some part of the money dearest Philip stole from Konstanze Geiger was scattered to the four winds by his wife.

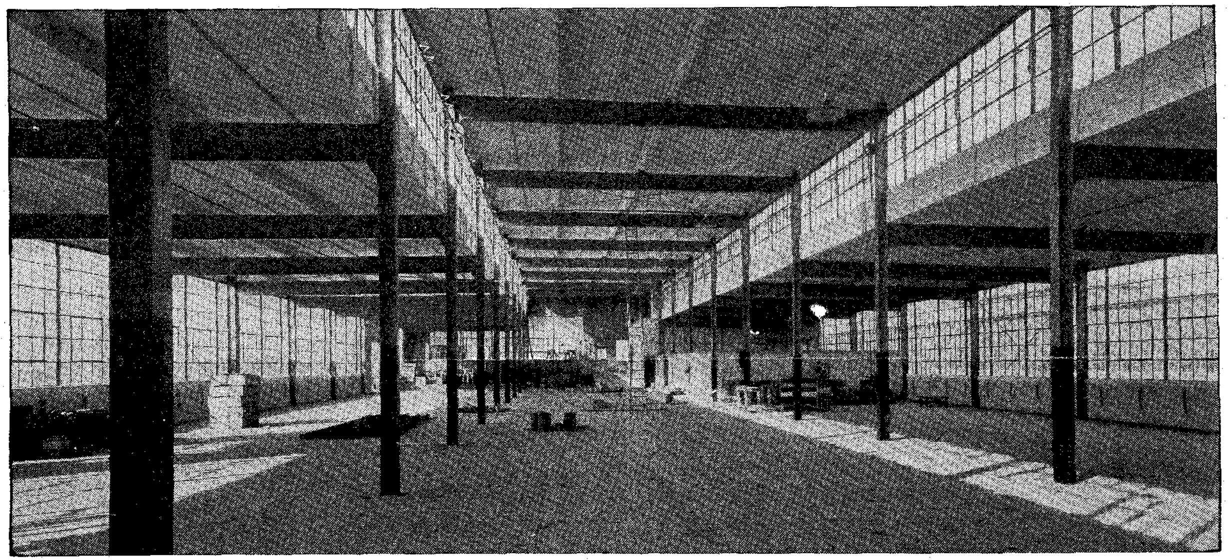
So now you have this bright proof of the disinterestedness of the Hapsburgs. I reflect with some bitterness that in Austria, if you want to bestow fortunes on people of the type of Mr. Schanz, Louis Victor's handsome friend, you must first rob some one like the poor, honest *Wunderwutzerl* of all that she possesses. And I could give you many other similar examples.

FROM "DESERT RAT" TO BOSS OF UNCLE SAM'S MINT

UNCLE SAM has been fortunate in the selection of the "hands" to run his big Government machine in this crucial hour. Pretty nearly all of them are men "with the bark on," but none has had a more interesting career than Ray Baker, the Director of the Mint, who, in his time, has been a miner, prison warden, traveler, politician, society man, and diplomat. If you should ask about Baker over in Petrograd—when they have more time—they will tell you about the nervy Yankee embassy attaché who wanted to see the war at first hand, and who slipt away to the front when no one was looking. The convicts in Carson penitentiary will tell you that he left behind him the reputation of being the best warden the prison ever had. London and Paris knew him as a society man, and in California they recall him when he was a budding politician.

Baker comes honestly by his political convictions, for he inherited them from his father, George Washington Baker, who was leading counsel for the Southern Pacific Railroad, which believed that there are just as good Democrats as Republicans. The elder Baker made money by the bucket, but he spent it by the barrel, and after giving his children a sound college education he warned them that the future was "up to" them. Ray Baker was quite ready to take his chance with the future—and he made good, as you shall see, for the Pittsburg *Dispatch* says of his career:

> The love of adventure, inherent in young Baker, listened to the call of the wild. He became restive for the big outdoor life. His father had lived in Virginia City when the Comstock was unearthing its millions, when adventurers from all ends of the earth deemed it their Mekka, and a man had to be a man among men. Ray was born in Eureka, Nev., had spent some of his early years there, and when Tonopah, about one hundred miles south of Virginia City, was declared the second Comstock, the young adventurer took himself thither.
>
> A younger brother, Cleveland, had followed the footsteps of his father in the practise of law, and had located up in the mining-camp. It wasn't long after the arrival of Ray that Cleveland was elected District Attorney of Nye County, of which Tonopah is the county seat. The camp was set in most picturesque environments. There were good men and bad men, good women and bad, and good "bad men."
>
> Ray Baker wasn't in camp a month before he was part of the picture of Western life at the frontier. He was on equally friendly footing with the big mine-owner and the dance-hall proprietor, and altho he bought many a drink he never drank one. He was certainly a unique character in a wild town like that. He was ambitious to discover a mine of his own. He knew that that didn't mean a fortune overnight, but he had the best of backing among his influential friends in San Francisco.
>
> One afternoon, after the "rush" to Greenwater, where big deposits of copper were supposed to exist, Ray Baker, immac-



Interior of an Austin Standard No. 2 Factory-Building recently completed for the Cleveland Tractor Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

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THE Cleveland Tractor Company moved into this building 26 working-days after date of order. The building was ordered October 11, 1917. The owner's acceptance is dated November 22. Notwithstanding 9 days of heavy rain, the building was ready 4 days ahead of time.

The building is an Austin Standard No. 2 30-day Factory-Building, 90 feet wide and, in this case, 200 feet long.

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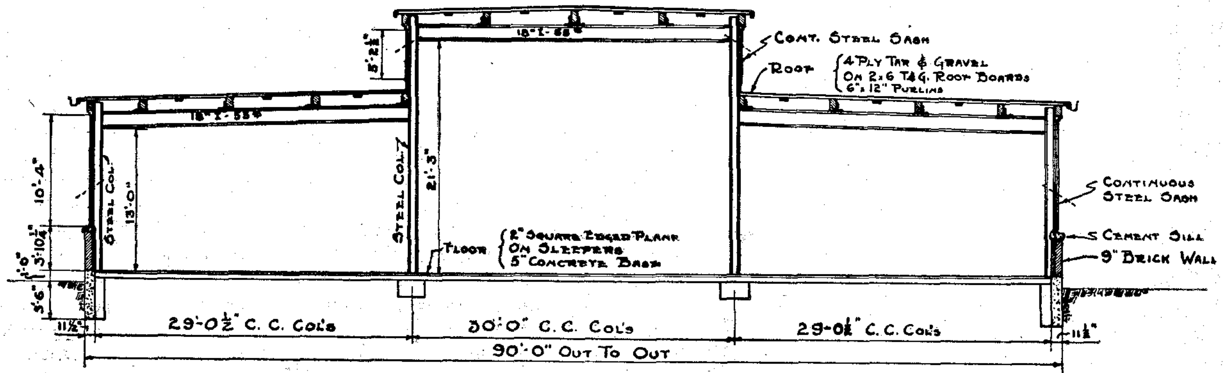
5'-2½"
18" I - 55#
18" I - 55#
Cont. Steel Sash
Roof
4 Ply Tar & Gravel
On 2x6 T&G. Roof Boards
6"x12" Purlins
10'-4"
3'-10½"
1'-0"
3'-6"
Steel Col.
13'-0"
Steel Col.
21'-3"
Floor
2" Square Edged Plank
On Sleepers
5" Concrete Base
Continuous Steel Sash
Cement Sill
9" Brick Wall
11½"
29'-0½" C. C. Col's
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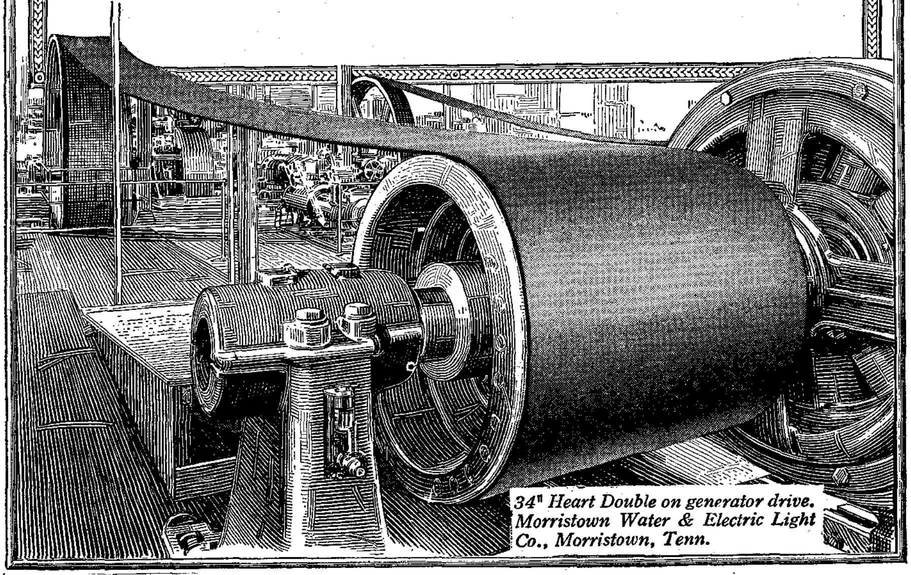


34" Heart Double on generator drive. Morristown Water & Electric Light Co., Morristown, Tenn.

ulate dresser and drawing-room paragon, left Tonopah as the chauffeur of twenty burros to break a trail into Ubehebe, which he discovered in Death Valley. He was the most picturesque desert rat that ever went out of the camp. His big boots were laced over his khakis, into which was stuck a soft shirt. His sombrero was tilted, and a flowing red tie, a touch of the old life, or maybe of savagery, fell away from his throat.

It took a man of iron nerve to attempt a trip like that. He had been in Death Valley by automobile and had located his ground and said nothing about it. He was going now to secure the cream of the copper country, a stretch across the desert into the Funeral Range, forming one of the walls of Death Valley, and he had to break a new trail for one hundred miles of sandy waste and sage-brush. He had no guide and no companion save the burros.

For several months nothing was heard of Ray Baker, and then it was learned that "Jack" Saulsbury, one of the richest men in that section of Nevada, was associated with him, and big reports of the richness of the mines in the Ubehebe section, where Baker and Saulsbury had bought a claim, began to pour into Tonopah. Then, after another period during which little was heard from Baker, a story found its way to Tonopah that a Greek who had run amuck and killed a miner was gunning for Baker. The writer continues:

Into autos poured sheriffs and posses. Sheriff Jack Owens, a great friend of Ray, went from Tonopah. Days went by and nothing was heard of Ray or the murderer. Ray was not at the mine. He was in Death Valley somewhere; so was the Greek.

Death Valley was well named. Its streams flowed with the copper content of the hills, carrying deadly poison in their waters. Down far below sea-level the floor of the valley lies between the Panamint and Funeral ranges, rising sheer to the sky. The floor was strewn with the bones of prospectors since the rush to Greenwater. If there be a pool of pure water in there it is known only to the few. We in Tonopah believed that Ray had shared the fate of many a desert rat who had lost his way in the Valley of Death, bewildered at first for want of water, then either drinking of the poisoned pools or becoming a raving maniac and dying the most horrible of deaths from thirst.

"Don't worry about the Greek," said Ed Malley, Tonopah's chief of police. "If Ray only knows he's looking for him he'll never get the drop on him."

But that was the trouble. We didn't know whether Ray was aware that the Greek was trailing him. The writer was then editor of *The Daily Bonanza*, and the press was kept open those nights to the last minute waiting for some news of Baker or the Greek. A posse had returned to Goldfield, thirty miles across the desert, and the telephone told us that they had seen *neither* man. Then a report came that the Greek had been seen near Silver Peak, far from the reaches of Death Valley, only twenty miles from Tonopah.

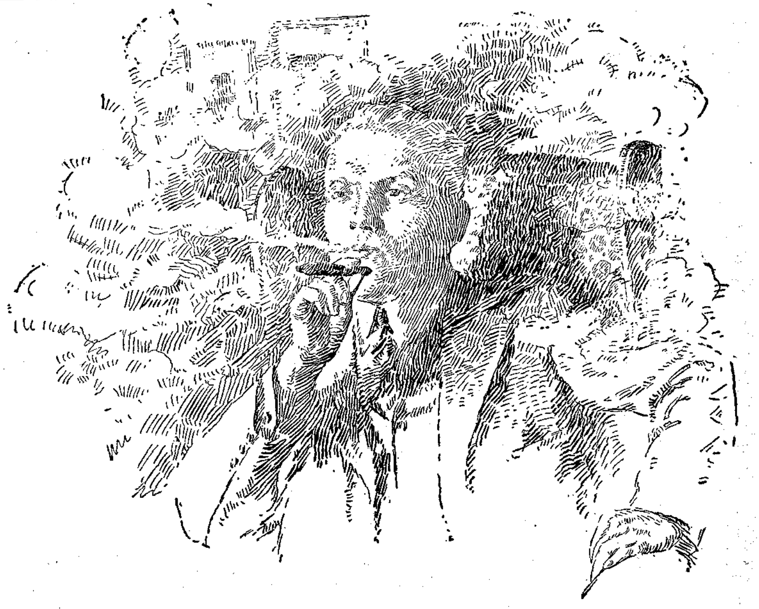
Had the Greek "got" Baker? Oh, no, nothing like that. It seems that in some way Baker had learned that the man was on his trail, and he turned the tables. For two days and two nights he tracked the Greek through the awful loneliness of Death Valley. He grabbed him just as he was about to "jump" a freight. Baker disarmed him, trussed him up and tossed him into a shed to await the arrival of the sheriff.

Then the 1907 panic broke and there was no demand for copper or anything else. This was followed by the Rawhide gold boom, and the writer in *The Dispatch* says:

> Ray was one of the first to get in, and located the "Windy Point" and "Dead Mule" claims. By and by Eastern people came clamoring for his claims. Both had good showings and Ray sold for a neat figure, bade good-by to the picturesque, gold-mad camp, and went to Europe. One of the celebrities he met over there was Elinor Glyn. She was charmed with the tales the handsome young Hercules told of the West, and it goes without saying that his own deeds were clothed in modesty. The hardest thing to do with Ray Baker is to get him to talk of himself. But the author got his promise to show her a mining-camp when she "came over" in the following year.
>
> He showed her Rawhide. But it wasn't the Rawhide that he had left. The gold hadn't "gone down" and there was very little money in the camp. But Ray came like his name, one from the sun, to the men who were trying to raise money enough to get home, to get somewhere. He was bringing, with the famous author, Sam Newhouse, mining magnate, of Salt Lake, and a Count or a Prince or something from Paris. It looked like a chance to get some new money in the camp. Newhouse might take hold or a mine or two might be sold to the prince. The boys got busy and here's what happened:
>
> Ray gave a dinner in the biggest restaurant that was left in camp. It was a good dinner, some chickens still being found and some wild celery; also good meat, canned salmon for salad, condensed milk for those who wanted it in their coffee. But there was wine, real wine, plenty of wine—wine which had been brought in for prospective millionaires who never millioned. The table was decorated with sagebrush and wildflowers picked from the hills.
>
> After Rawhide Mr. Baker did the *dolce far niente* in Reno. Reno—well, Reno is a pretty town through which flows the romantic Truckee River, and besides "Jack" Saulsbury, Ray's former partner, lives there. "Jack" has traveled, too. He came to New York and was recommended to the Waldorf-Astoria, but discovered that it wasn't so first-class after all. They don't keep condensed milk there.

Then Mr. Baker tried his hand at politics. He went back to Tonopah to manage the campaign of his brother, who was running for District Attorney. "Cleve" won, and at the age of twenty-six he was the Attorney-General of the State. *The Dispatch* says:

> When it came to the next fight in Nevada for United States Senator Mr. Baker managed Key Pittman's campaign. He went to Washington with Senator Pittman. George T. Marye, of Nevada, was appointed Ambassador to Russia. Mr. Baker went with him as confidential secretary and assistant. Mr. Baker saw



To smoke —
or not to smoke ?

A knotty problem *once*, perhaps—not *now!*

I solved it with a fragrant ROBERT BURNS.

A steady diet of sheer brute strength had brought me to the verge of "swearing off," when some one offered me a ROBERT BURNS.

I hesitated, naturally. Mildness, sure, would never satisfy my craving for those heavier cigars.

From that smoke dates my friendship with the canny Scot.

No more smoke-headaches now. No trace of dizziness or nerves on edge. Once more I'm fit—thanks in no small degree, to ROBERT BURNS the Mild.

* * * * *

Do you wonder at ROBERT BURNS' ability to "*serve two masters*"—pleasing men who like a *flavorsome* cigar that yet is *mild?*

The *blend* and the *curing* tell the story of ROBERT BURNS' success with men who know that moderation, yes, even in smoking, adds to their efficiency.

His Havana filler gives him fine flavor. Our own special curing gives that Havana rare mildness. The neutral Sumatra wrapper *helps* that mildness.

ROBERT BURNS is typical of the age's forward trend—a better cigar, today, than ever before.

Have you tried one lately?

Remember that Little Bobbie is a Small Edition of ROBERT BURNS ten cent cigar. Price 5c straight.

Rob't Burns 10¢

Little Bobbie 5¢ straight

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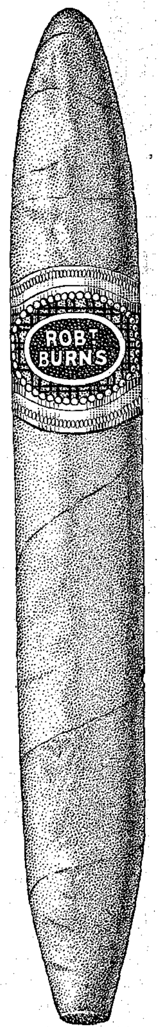

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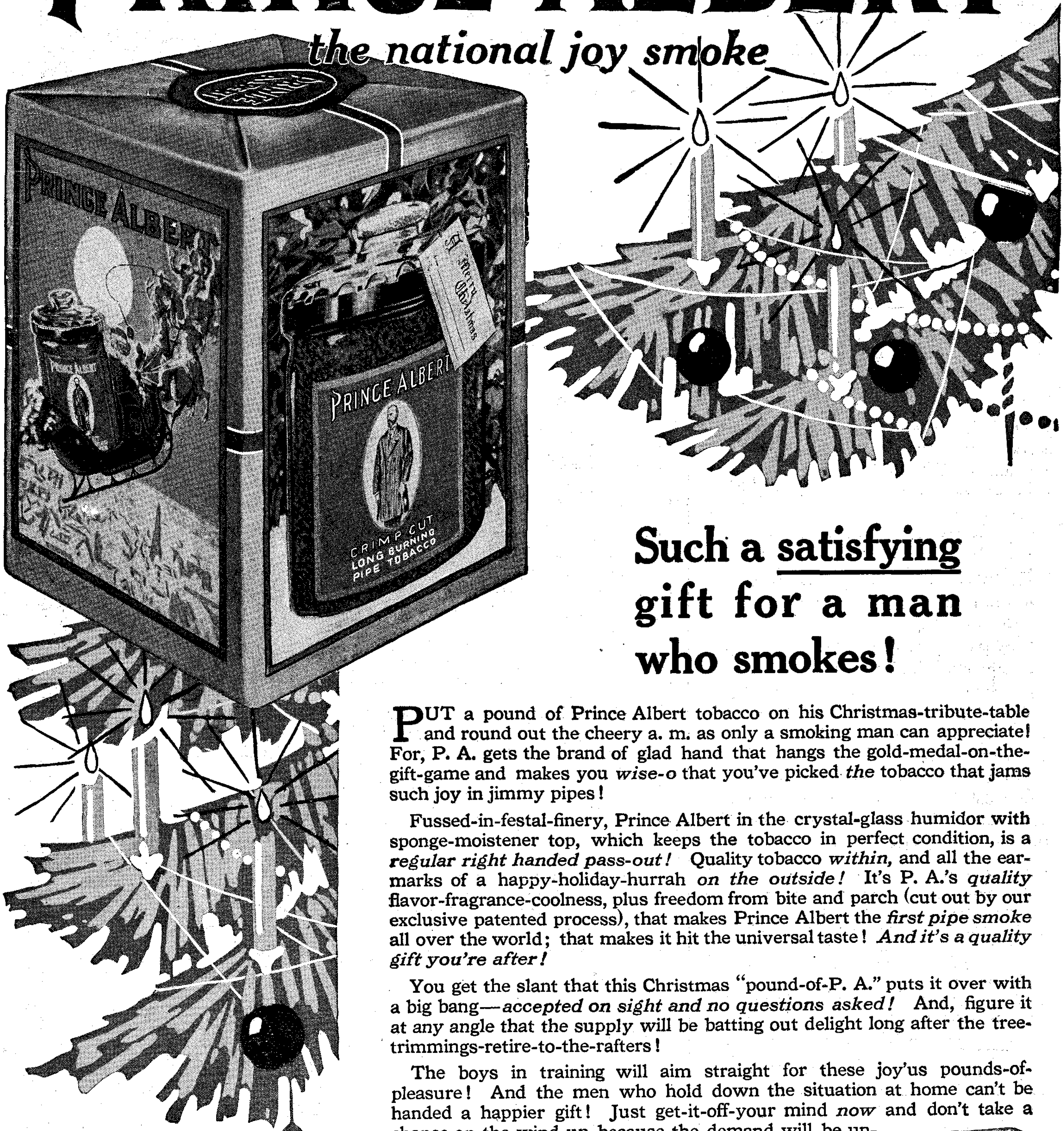


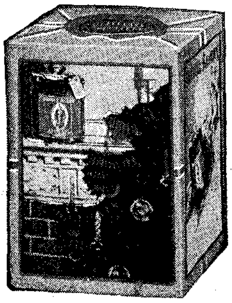
Such a satisfying gift for a man who smokes!

PUT a pound of Prince Albert tobacco on his Christmas-tribute-table and round out the cheery a. m. as only a smoking man can appreciate! For, P. A. gets the brand of glad hand that hangs the gold-medal-on-the-gift-game and makes you *wise-o* that you've picked *the* tobacco that jams such joy in jimmy pipes!

Fussed-in-festal-finery, Prince Albert in the crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top, which keeps the tobacco in perfect condition, is a *regular right handed pass-out!* Quality tobacco *within,* and all the ear-marks of a happy-holiday-hurrah *on the outside!* It's P. A.'s *quality* flavor-fragrance-coolness, plus freedom from bite and parch (cut out by our exclusive patented process), that makes Prince Albert the *first pipe smoke* all over the world; that makes it hit the universal taste! *And it's a quality gift you're after!*

You get the slant that this Christmas "pound-of-P. A." puts it over with a big bang—*accepted on sight and no questions asked!* And, figure it at any angle that the supply will be batting out delight long after the tree-trimmings-retire-to-the-rafters!

The boys in training will aim straight for these joy'us pounds-of-pleasure! And the men who hold down the situation at home can't be handed a happier gift! Just get-it-off-your mind *now* and don't take a chance on the wind-up because the demand will be unusual. And, it's good for you to know that these humidors are *ready-packed* for sure-safe-shipping! And, fitted out with a howdy-do-tag with merry-Christmas-scenery, *of course!*



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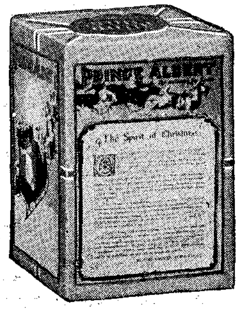
by R. J. Reynolds
Tobacco Co.

Buy Christmas Prince Albert in crystal glass full-pound-packages. Prince Albert is also supplied in handsome full pound and full half-pound tin humidors, and in toppy red bags and tidy red tins.



R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

whither the wind was blowing and plunged on "war-babies." Mr. Baker's judgment was profound.

His adventurous spirit found court life in Petrograd dull. He was too democratic to be continually kowtowing to czars and counts and dukes and other pre-revolutionary dignitaries. He wanted to go to the front to see what real war was like and they wouldn't let him. So he went anyhow and went again, despite the opposition of the aforementioned dignitaries. He saw something there the like of which he never saw in the wild and woolly West, and up to then he had imagined the frontier some life.

And now Ray Baker, desert rat, mining man, traveler, society man, good "bad man," political Warwick, court favorite, dabbler in "war-babies," and diplomat, is director of the Mint. And, girls, he's a bachelor, handsome, and still in his thirties, eligible, doesn't drink, and with a bank-roll that would make Crœsus turn over in his grave.

LIBERTY THEATERS FOR THE BOYS IN CAMP

HAVE you bought a "Smileage Book"? If not, communicate with Marc Klaw. He needs the money to run the sixteen new playhouses he is soon to open. And about 600,000 of Uncle Sam's boys in khaki are waiting anxiously for the curtains to be rung up.

A Liberty Theater for each cantonment —that's the idea!

Mr. Klaw, the veteran theatrical man, is to run them. When he took hold of the job there seemed to be no lack of money to put the enterprise through. Congress has appropriated the necessary funds for the erection of the playhouses, but there it has stopt. There was no money to start 'em up. But Mr. Klaw has been in the business long enough not to be troubled by such small obstacles. He evolved an idea which he is quite certain will provide the necessary funds. In an interview in the New York *Times Magazine* he says:

> The families and friends of the young men in the camps are sending them presents all the time. From the big stores, and little ones too, many packages are being forwarded to the men at the cantonments —that's how I got the idea that is going to solve this problem. What better present could there be than a book of coupons entitling the soldier to a given number of admissions to one of the Liberty Theaters? This idea we have worked out in practical form, and Liberty Theater coupon-books will be placed on sale in a few days. We have given them the name of "Smileage Books"—so many smiles for the boys in the camp, and you are to buy them with a smile, glad of the opportunity to give pleasure to men who later will make such great sacrifices for us on the battle-front in France.
>
> All the other plans for the theaters are well advanced. The houses are being built all on one plan. Each theater will have but one floor, to save money, but they have been designed so as to be attractive and convenient. The auditorium will be wide and shallow, half-saucer shaped, so that every one can see. We have adopted the old stock system of scenery, in order that the companies will not have much to move about, as we know how heavy the call will be on the railroads for the transportation of other kinds of freight. Some ingenuity has been used in designing the scenery. Doors and windows will be interchangeable, by an arrangement on the order of the sectional bookcase. "Set" trees—that is, trees standing out by themselves—will have detachable blossoms and leaves; thus, by making a change, spring and autumn can be represented by one tree.
>
> We will have eight companies on the road all the time, four dramatic and four vaudeville. Plays will be up to date, and only first-class performers will be engaged. With eight companies on tour each cantonment will have one week of professional entertainment every other week. The shift from camp to camp will be made on Sunday, and there will be no performances on that day.

But harken, O you parlor entertainer! You are going to have the chance of your life, unless, of course, you are better than George M. Cohan or Irving Berlin, for says Mr. Klaw:

> A special effort will be made to organize amateur entertainments from among the men themselves. There are several reasons for doing this, besides filling in the gap. One reason is important. It will provide the regiment with an entertainment function that will be of much value in hours of relaxation from the strain at the battle-front in France, for our plans do not contemplate supplying professional entertainment for the troops after they go abroad. All the more important, therefore, that they, while in camp here, be taught to provide their own fun. Another idea is, if the military authorities permit, to have some of the best amateur companies visit the different camps on a tour. We believe that this would arouse a healthy spirit of emulation as nothing else could. In order to discover, train, and assemble local talent, Sam Harris, George M. Cohan, and Irving Berlin, accompanied by two professional minstrel men, will soon make a tour of the cantonments.
>
> One of the questions which had to be carefully considered was the price of admission. Manifestly it was impossible under the conditions to have free admission, and we did not believe that would be best anyhow, as practically the whole camp would be there to get in every evening. Our decision was to put the maximum price at 25 cents. There will be 1,000 seats at 10 cents and a large number at 15 cents. The total number of seats in the house will be 2,500.
>
> The shows we send out will be worth four times the cost of admission. This is because one heavy charge in the theatrical business is cut out. We shall have very small local expenses—money to pay a manager and ticket-seller is about all. We shall have no theater rent to pay, no outlay for light and heat. Ushers, electricians, and so forth, will be detailed, cost free, from among the men. At the prices of admission, however, we feel sure that the proposition will sustain itself, and we hope it will show a profit. If it does, we plan to distribute the surplus to the various camps in proportion to what

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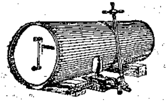

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Get the "I Can Succeed" spirit, for the International Correspondence Schools *can* raise your salary —whether you're a dollar-a-dayman or a dollar-an-hour man. No matter where you live, what you now do, or how little time or money you may have, the I. C. S. have a Course of Training to fit your needs. Hundreds of thousands of ambitious men have achieved success through I. C. S. help in the past 25 years—over 130,000 are *now* studying, getting ready for the big jobs ahead. Join them and make your life something to be proud of—you *can* do it.

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each has contributed in patronage. We will open the theaters early, at seven, or not later than 7:30, so that the boys will not be kept up late. We think the diversion will be a helpful relaxation.

ANYBODY SEEN "KELLY," THE GERMAN "U" BOAT JOKER

Has anybody here seen Kelly—
K—E—double L—Y ?
Has anybody here seen Kelly—
Kelly with the green necktie ?

IT is doubtful if the mysterious German submarine commander who is being so eagerly sought by the American flotilla in British waters wears a green necktie. But he has been christened "Kelly" because in many of his characteristics he strongly resembles the gentleman from the Emerald Isle who was popularized in song several years ago. And he plays his pranks off the Irish coast and possesses a strangely un-Teutonic brand of humor. A correspondent of the Associated Press has made an effort to identify this merry Hun, but can do no more than to vouch for the fact that there is such an individual, and that many of the queer stories that are told about him are true. The New York *Globe and Commercial Advertiser* says:

> His real name is something quite different, but the American sailors promptly dubbed him "Kelly of the Emerald Isle," and the name will stick in the songs and stories of the Navy as long as the Great War is talked about.
>
> "Kelly" earned his Irish name by his display on various occasions of a rich vein of quite un-German humor. He has become the hero of numberless stories told in the forecastle and on quarterdeck. Not all of these stories are true, and probably most of them have grown in the telling. All that the Associated Press can vouch for is that "Kelly" is a real individual and that there is some foundation for the remarkable tales of his exploits.
>
> "Kelly" commands a mine-laying *U*-boat, which pays frequent visits to the district patrolled by the American destroyers. When he has finished his appointed task of distributing his mines where they will do the most harm, he generally devotes a few minutes to a prank of some kind. Sometimes he contents himself with leaving a note, flying from a buoy, scribbled in schoolboy English and addrest to his American enemy. On other occasions he picks out a deserted bit of coast-line at night and goes ashore with a squad of his men for a saunter on the beach, leaving behind a placard or a bit of German bunting as a reminder of his presence.

One would hardly look for a vein of romance of the light and airy Dick Turpin sort in this German buccaneer, and yet he seems to have some of the instincts of that Knight of the Road. He apparently enjoys running into unnecessary danger, and some of his exploits are seemingly conceived in a pure spirit of deviltry. The Associated Press correspondent says:

> His most audacious exploit, if the legends of the forecastle are to be believed,

was a trip which he made several months ago to Dublin, where he stayed two days at a leading hotel, afterward joining his *U*-boat somewhere up the west coast. He is said to have informed the British of his exploit by leaving his receipted hotel bill attached to one of their buoys.

Still another of "Kelly's" more recent stunts was to plant the German flag on a rising on the coast-line. It was the first time that the British and Americans knew just where he and his men had set foot, and they shared the excitement of the village folk, who awoke one morning to find a new kind of flag flying from their native soil.

At first they could not make out just what it was. But when they made sure that it was the German colors they were furious, for it so happened, so the story goes, that the fishermen along this particular strip of coast had suffered much from submarine raids. *U*-boats had shelled their boats, Germans had stolen their fish—their only means of livelihood—and left them empty-handed after a week's hard catch of mackerel. These poor fisher-folk were in no mood for this latest display of German humor, so they, according to report, promptly burned the flag and set a watch for "Kelly."

UNCLE SAM BORROWS POWELL FOR HOOVER

UNCLE SAM has borrowed a man from California to help Mr. Hoover save the food of the nation during the war, and certainly a man who, when he was only twenty years old, ran a boarding-house that fed two hundred persons ought to know something about food-conservation, even if for several years since then he has been busy with a microscope hunting bugs and things that threatened the crops of the American farmer. G. Harold Powell is the man, and it is only because of its patriotism that the California Fruit Growers' Exchange has agreed to loan him to the Food-Administrator.

Mr. Powell is forty-five. He entered Cornell University at the age of nineteen, and he depended on the boarding-house which he established to pull him through financially. The fact that he was graduated with all sorts of degrees is *prima facie* evidence that he is, or was, a pretty good boarding-house keeper. Now he is going to help Mr. Hoover organize the distribution of perishable fruits and produce. *The Country Gentleman* has this to say about Mr. Powell:

> In 1908 Uncle Sam published an agricultural report of the kind called epoch-making. Its title was "The Decay of Oranges While in Transit from California." By applying the scientific truths embodied in that report the State marvelously improved the quality of its citrus shipments; the same truths benefited Florida and other citrus sections. G. Harold Powell was the author of that report, and he carried out the experiments upon which it was based. From the reputation it made for him one naturally got the notion that he must be a first-rate research man, the kind of fellow whose days are spent in peering

Munitions of Happiness

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Old General Santa Claus is this year called upon to wage a more strenuous campaign of kindness than ever before. Whitman's candies are his most effective "ammunition," for carrying brightness and pleasure throughout the world, each package conveying, in its sweetness, an unmistakable message of good cheer.

There will be a shortage of really good chocolates and confections, so we suggest that you see *now* the dealer near you who is your Whitman agent, usually the leading druggist, and arrange for your own gifts at home or abroad.

We suggest those favorite standard packages:

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SUPER EXTRA CHOCOLATES or CONFECTIONS, in half pound to five pound boxes, at 90 cents a pound.

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SERVICE CHOCOLATES, our new soldiers' and sailors' assortment is a favorite gift to, or from, a man in the Service. Each box contains a pound of very special chocolates and a book. Such authors as Kipling, DeMaupassant, Conan Doyle, Hugo. One dollar a box. Our agents will attend to the mailing for you, or we will do so, on receipt of $1.00 and parcel postage.

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The CHEERIEST CHRISTMAS POSSIBLE

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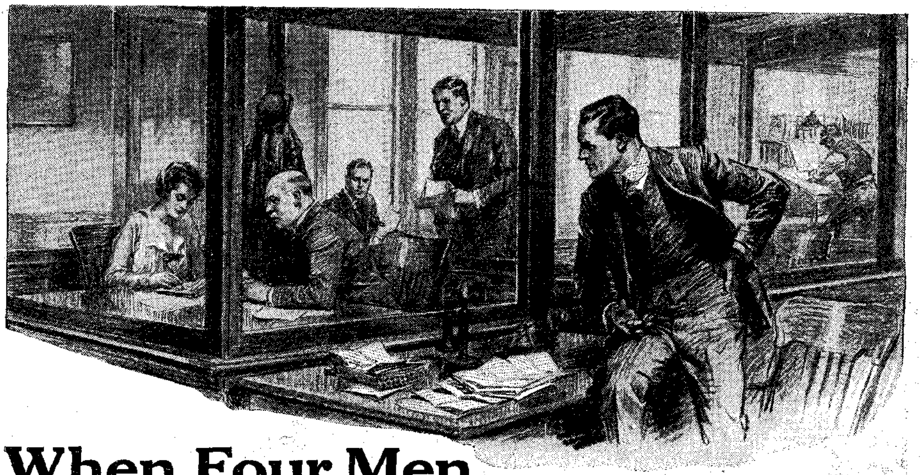
Makers of Whitman's Instantaneous Chocolate, Cocoa and Marshmallow Whip.

NOTE:—The prices given above may be advanced slightly by dealers on the Pacific Coast and other distant States.



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"A" was boss, so he got her first. That made it bad for B because he had an especially important letter to get out right away. C was even worse off, because, although he was promised the stenographer at 11 o'clock, he didn't get her until after lunch. Then A thought of some more letters to write, so he butted in.

With The Dictaphone on each important desk, A, B, C, and D all dictate at the same time. No need of A's butting in. He dictates the letters he thinks of later, when he thinks of them. And one girl easily takes care of the work of all four.

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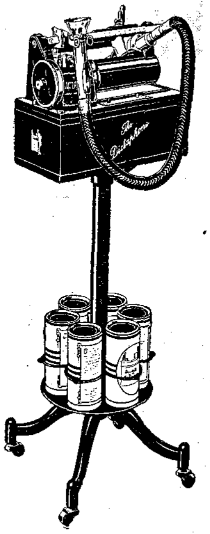

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This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

"Kultur" in Belgium

Here is one of the most significant and striking books yet written on the fate of Belgium—for it is the work of a prominent Hungarian journalist, Odon Halasi, who recently spent several months in Belgium.

BELGIUM
Under the German Heel

In this remarkable book the author describes vividly the torture which "Kultur" has inflicted upon Belgium, and the hatred it has aroused. He explains the systematic means by which the Germans try to *smother* this hatred as well as the national spirit of the Belgians. The experience of each of the principal cities of Belgium, at the time of occupation and during the author's visit, is described. The attitude of the writer of this book illustrates the fear and hatred which the policies of the Germans have inspired in their Austro-Hungarian Allies.

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., N.Y.

DELUSIONS IN DIET

or **PARCIMONY IN NUTRITION**, by Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. A masterly presentation of various differing views as to the quantity and quality of food needed to keep one well and strong, by a recognized authority on the subject. The author disputes the theories of Horace Fletcher and Professor Chittenden, and gives valid reasons for his own conclusions. A valuable book for all who would preserve their health. *12mo, cloth, 118 pp., 75c; by mail, 83c.*

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London
Smoking Mixture

Sample upon request.
Falk Tobacco Co. 56 West 45th St. New York.

through a microscope at germs and spores, catching them in the very act of doing mischief to a great industry and snapping the handcuffs on them.

There are no more useful fellows in the world than research specialists. But they have little knack in managing business or people—ask the director of any experiment station who is trying to send his investigators out among the farmers. Yet in 1912 this research man quit his microscope, said good-by to the germs, and became general manager of the biggest cooperative growers' organization in the United States. Since then he has made its reports, directed its work, improved its organization, defended its policies, and fought its battles. Anybody who understands fruit-growers knows that this is a big human job, and the writer has always been curious to know just what sort of change took place inside G. Harold Powell when he turned from a worm of scientific research into a butterfly of executive management.

To satisfy his curiosity, the writer went right to Mr. Powell and asked him when he changed from a worm to a butterfly.

"I guess I never was a worm," replied Mr. Powell. "The big interest in agricultural problems has always been, for me, the business and economic sides."

Something of this interest and what it led to—after Mr. Powell had been taken into the Department of Agriculture by Uncle Sam in 1901—is told in *The Country Gentleman:*

There was difficulty about the storing of barrel apples. They were damaged by scald and decay in cold storage. The growers blamed the storage men, the storage men blamed the growers, and the courts had little data by which to fix responsibility. Young Powell fixt the responsibility. He found three main causes of damage: First, varieties of apples susceptible to scald were picked too immature. Secondly, all apples were held out of storage too long after picking, starting decay. Thirdly, storage was at too high temperatures.

This was about the first investigation of the keeping qualities of a farm product ever made by the Government and it carried the agricultural scientists into a new field. Up to that time the scientist had centered all his energy on increasing and improving production, and considered his work ended when the crop had been harvested. Storing, shipping, and selling were left to business men, and the grower was not supposed to have any further interest in the stuff. When it was shown that methods of harvesting had direct bearing on keeping quality, the scientists were started toward a field of investigation that has wonderfully broadened their usefulness the past ten years.

Then Uncle Sam sent Powell down to Georgia to see how his results could be applied to the better handling of peaches in transportation. All fruit in transit was likely to decay on the top tier in the car. The top tier was warmest. It was found that good transportation of fruit called for cooling before shipment. Peaches must be handled like meats and poultry. So the first precooling system was devised—to chill fruit in the cars after loading. Thus vegetable heat was taken away, the process of ripening was checked, and fruit was brought to destination in good condition.

Then came California. The shipment of oranges was presenting a serious problem. Packed apparently in perfect condition, a car-load was quite likely to reach the Atlantic coast with a quarter of the fruit spoiled. Losses ran into millions of dollars yearly. Many causes were assigned, and of course the railroads came in for their share of the blame. And so in 1904 young Powell was sent to the Pacific coast to find out what was the cause of the decay. The writer in *The Country Gentleman* says:

> He knew nothing of citrus fruit at that time, but a brief preliminary investigation convinced him that here, in another form, was his old friend of the apple and peach industries—decay due to injuries during picking and delays after harvest.
>
> The orange-growers looked forward to a scientific investigation that would run down new germs. Powell found no scientific problem at all, but a labor problem instead. Citrus harvesting was done piece-work and every effort was centered on low picking and packing costs. As much as 50 per cent. of the fruit came to the packing-houses showing injuries that caused decay in transit; clipper cuts, finger-nail cuts, thorn punctures, damage from gravel, splinters, and nails.
>
> Instead of setting up a placid laboratory where keen-eyed young men could study cross-sections through a microscope, Powell took off his coat and went into the groves to demonstrate what was wrong. Fruit was taken as it came from the pickers, examined for imperceptible injuries, tabulated as to percentages of probable decay, and then packed and shipped. About the percentages of decay predicted for that lot would be found when it arrived in the market. Then Powell and his assistants picked and packed fruit under better conditions, and the percentage of decay was almost nil.
>
> Powell worked right among the growers. He shipped more than a thousand cars of citrus fruit to New York under varying conditions during six years to prove that a sound orange leaving California would arrive sound at market. He held meetings, exhibited charts, made friends with the newspaper men, and published results broadcast.

When the cause of the trouble had been laid bare for the fruit-growers a scientist observed wisely: "To be sure, that is our old friend blue-mold. That is not new. You will find it in Bulletin So-and-so. It was published some years ago." All of which was quite true. The facts had been published—but never applied. For, says *The Country Gentleman:*

> Powell did not discover blue-mold—the fungus chiefly responsible for fruit-decay; but he pointed out its damage to the apple men, and, when he found a better organized industry among the orange-growers, roused the latter to help him put blue-mold in jail. It was a human problem, not a pathological one, and he tackled it in the human way, at the human end. That is the particular value of Powell, and it landed him in his present job.

And here are some interesting facts

Somewhere in America

Laying submarine cable, hundreds of miles of it, to scores of isolated lighthouses is one of the telephone tasks made necessary by the war. The Bell System has also built lines connecting some two hundred coast guard stations.

It has built complete telephone systems for fifteen National Guard cantonments and fifteen National Guard camps, each a city in size, and also at many naval, officer's reserve, mobilization and embarkation camps and at army and navy stations.

It has provided an enormous increase in long distance facilities throughout the country, that satisfactory service may be maintained between cantonments, training camps, guard outposts, military supply stations, war industries, the National Capital and other centers of Government activity.

The Government facilities at the National Capital have already been increased three-fold and there has been a tremendous increase in local and toll facilities.

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Meanwhile the Bell System has given generously of its man power, until over seven thousand men are in service or recruited for military duty.

Members of the Bell System whether they have already gone to France or whether they have stayed at their posts to help mobilize the country for victory, are equally in the service of the Nation.

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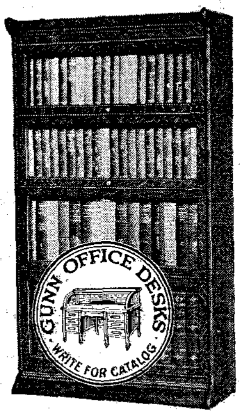
One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*



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GUNN SECTIONAL BOOKCASE

which comes in just the right size to hold them. Then when you get more books add another section at a small cost. Then there is no waste, as the bookcase cost is in direct proportion to the books. You will be pleased to look over our new catalogue or style book, mailed free, showing the many attractive designs in oak and mahogany. With its help you can figure out what your requirements will cost. Dealers everywhere.

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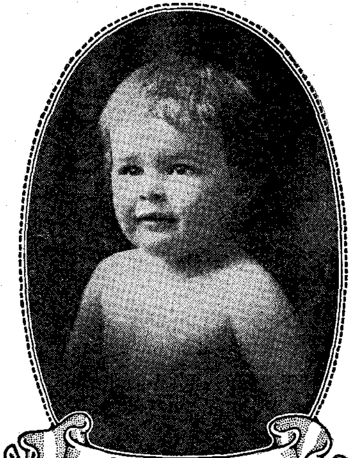

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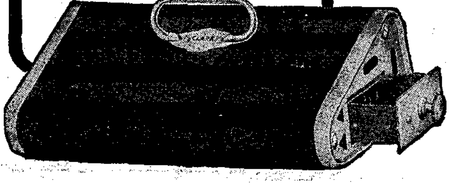

about the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, which has loaned its chief to Uncle Sam:

It was organized in 1885, when the State shipped only 1,000 cars of oranges. For several years it was successful. Then the produce men hammered it to pieces, and it was not reconstructed until 1893 under the present name. Now somewhere between 8,000 and 8,500 citrus-growers market through the exchange, divided among eighteen district exchanges, in which are banded 170 growers' associations. It handles nearly 70 per cent. of all the California citrus—more than 36,000 carloads—a business running above $33,000,000 a year.

WHY DINING-CAR SERVICE COSTS MORE THAN RESTAURANTS

THE cost of meals in a railroad dining-car has always been considered by the average traveler as "too high." It is maintained that in very good restaurants, even in these days of high living cost, fairly good luncheons may be obtained for fifty cents. Why can not the dining-car do the same thing? asks a correspondent of *The Railway Age Gazette*, and that journal essays to answer the question. In the first place, it sets forth that the kind of food and the service are comparable, not to a cheap restaurant, but to a good hotel. The reader is also invited to compare the cost of running a dining-car and a cheap city restaurant. It is stated that the cost of hauling a dining-car a hundred miles averages $27, while its rental is $25 a day. Assuming for a basis seventy-five persons, or 150 meals a day served in a dining-car with a haul of 200 miles. This results in an overhead charge of 53 cents per meal. Now, says the writer:

Compare this with a down-town Childs restaurant in New York with, say, a rental charge of $40,000 a year, or approximately $110 a day. This restaurant serves approximately 8,000 meals a day, so that the overhead charge per meal served is less than 1.4 cents, and yet with such a small overhead charge a breakfast such as is suggested by our correspondent would cost apparently about 40 or 45 cents. A 40-cent breakfast as made up in a New York Childs restaurant consists of a sliced orange, bacon, one egg, potatoes, toast, and coffee: ham instead of bacon is 5 cents more. It would be possible to pick out a lunch for 50 cents and a dinner for 60 cents, but not including roast beef or roast chicken with potatoes, dessert, and coffee or milk.

Yet a Childs restaurant is run at a profit and most dining-car service is operated at a loss, the fact being, of course, that not only are strictly overhead costs of a dining-car many times as great as the overhead costs per meal served in an inexpensive city restaurant, but the costs of service, of cooking, of fuel, of ice, and everything else incidental to the meal are many times greater for a dining-car than for the restaurant. But, as was pointed out at first, this is comparing two very different things. Dining-car meals are comparable to the meals served in a hotel

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If your boy has
gone to the front,
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Cheaper grades from 25c up. **The ideal *gift* for your friend** whose boy has gone to war.

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Protect yourself from imitators of this famous hand car. Give the kiddies the benefit of healthy exercise. Write for catalog today.

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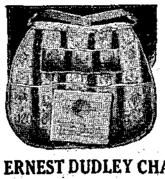

A Practical Gift Apron for travelers, made of cretonne, with many pockets. Daintily boxed, **$1.20.** For sale almost everywhere in Art, Stationery, and Gift Shops or direct.

Send for Catalog 258.

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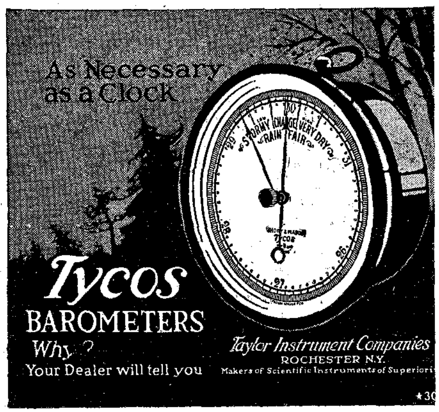

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like the Statler at Buffalo, Cleveland, or Detroit.

The Statler, at Buffalo, has recently inaugurated serving what is called a Liberty Lunch, based on "more vegetables—less meat—one way of helping to win the war." As an example, for 65 cents beef sauté, cauliflower in butter, French fried potatoes, creamed spinach, stuffed cucumber, and coffee or milk are served. This is served all on one plate with a small helping of each one of the articles named. It would presumably be quite impossible to serve a meal such as this if there was not also to help pay the overhead charges a very large number of meals served from the regular menu, where soup varies from 30 to 40 cents, fish from 60 to 75 cents, where roast beef is 70 cents, and French fried potatoes 25 cents, etc. These latter prices compare favorably with the prices on dining-cars notwithstanding the fact that even with the Statler or like hotels the overhead charges per meal served are presumably much lower than on a dining-car.

About the kind of meals, size or portions, etc., that should be served in a dining-car there is an infinite difference of opinion. "What is one man's meat is another man's poison," is an old and homely saying, but no one probably appreciates the full force of it more than does a dining-car steward. His task is far harder than that of the head waiter of a good hotel because, as our correspondent points out, there are many people who take meals on a dining-car that would not go into the restaurant of a Statler hotel for dinner. The class of service, the prices, and all are strange to such travelers. To try to please all of them is an utter impossibility. About the best that can be attempted is for a superintendent of dining-car service to set himself an ideal, and to try to live up to it himself and to see that each steward of each car is trying to live up to this ideal. To get any agreement on what is good service among the varied patrons of dining-cars is an impossibility.

Errors.—Mrs. Jones rushed into her neighbor's and asked if she might use the telephone.

"What's the matter?" asked the neighbor.

"I want to send for the doctor for my husband!" panted Mrs. Jones.

"What's up with him?"

"He tells me he has got hepatitis, dyspepsia, rheumatism, enteritis, gastritis, appendicitis, nephritis, and cerebro-spinal meningitis!"

"Where did he get all that?"

"Why, a man induced him to buy a medical dictionary, and he's just begun reading it!"—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

WARNING!

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Swindlers are at work throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for popular periodicals. We urge that no money be paid to strangers even tho they exhibit printed matter apparently authorizing them to represent us, and especially when they offer cut rates or a bonus. THE LITERARY DIGEST mailing list showing dates of expiration of subscriptions is never given out to any one for collection of renewals. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect that the members of your community are being swindled, notify your chief of police or sheriff, and the publishers, and arrange another interview with the agent at which you can take such action jointly as may seem proper.

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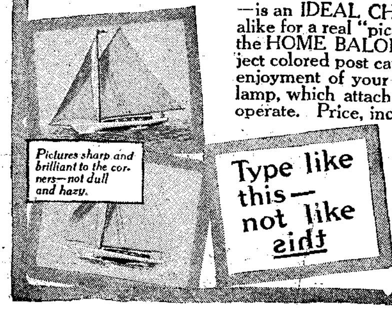

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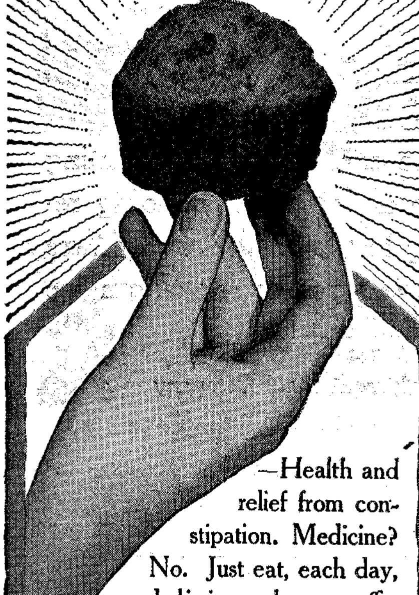

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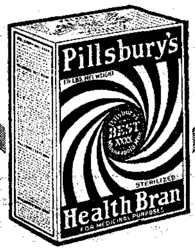

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Deep Breathing.—Air free if you put it in yourself.—*Sign in Montclair (N. J.) garage.*

How It's Done in Boston.—GIRL (as she entered parlor)—"It's so long since you called on me that I was beginning to think you were forgetting me."

YOUNG MAN—"I am for getting you; that's why I've called. Can I have you?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Canny Andy.—Andrew Carnegie was once asked which he considered to be the most important factor in industry—labor, capital, or brains? The canny Scot replied with a merry twinkle in his eye, "Which is the most important leg of a three-legged stool?"—*Christian Register.*

Ladies, Beware.—DOCTOR—"This is a very sad case, sir; very sad indeed. I much regret to tell you that your wife's mind is gone—completely gone."

PECK—"I'm not one bit surprized. She's been giving me a piece of it every day for the last fifteen years."—*Chicago Herald.*

Crusht.—THE HOSTESS—"Are you a musician, Mr. Jones?"

JONES (dying to exhibit his powers)—"Well—er—yes; I think I might claim to be one."

THE HOSTESS—"Delighted. My daughter is going to play. It would be so kind if you would turn over the music for her."—*Sketch.*

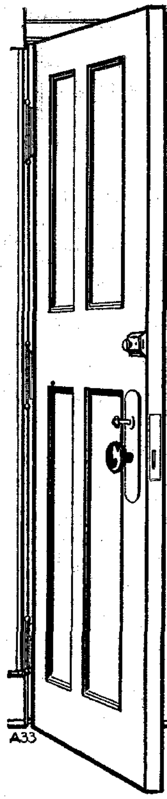
Every Road Has Its Spriggs.—Most blind and deaf people are not nearly so sensitive about their afflictions as we think they are. *The Deaf Times*, for instance, tells this story: The railway chairman was explaining his reorganization of the staff and came to Spriggs. The chief shareholder gasped: "Spriggs! What on earth can he do? Why, he is so deaf that he can't hear thunder! What post have you given him?"

"I think you will agree," returned the chairman, stiffly, "that the directors understand their business thoroughly. Mr. Spriggs will attend each day and hear all complaints from passengers."—*New York Globe.*

Breaking into Print

Oh, Mrs. Prunella Mehitable Jane
Was stalwart of muscle and able of brain;
She could knit, if she would,
And her biscuits were good.
The care of a household she well understood.
But of such things her home-folks did not dare to hint—
They never got any one's name into print.

She carried a banner, and stood on the pave;
She laughed at policemen who said, "Please behave!"
She retorted, "Oh, fudge!"
To the affable judge,
And obstructed the sidewalk, refusing to budge.
She rejoiced in reproaches bestowed without stint—
She is certain of getting her name into print.—*Washington Star.*



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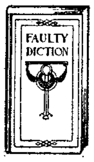

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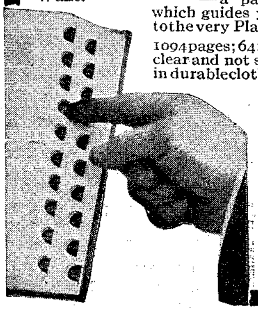

Something NEW in Shakespeare

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Within the Law.—"See here, waiter, the ice in this lemonade is all melted."

"Yessah; we ain't allowed to serve only sof' drinks, sah."—*Boston Transcript.*

Pleasant Contrast.—"Mike."

"Phwat?"

"I was just thinkin'. After we get out of the trenches an' back home again how nice an' peaceful that old boiler-factory will sound to us."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Carrying It Too Far.—"How do you like this futurist style of painting?"

"Don't like it. I see it has reached the theater now. It was bad enough when you didn't know what the play was all about, but I call it the limit when you don't understand the scenery."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Washington Item.—"Terribly old-fashioned, isn't she?"

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "I actually believe that if she felt compelled to do fancy work, she'd rather stitch 'God Bless Our Home' on cardboard than take a hand-painted banner out in the street and try to start a riot."—*Washington Star.*

Cupid Comes a Cropper.—Ida incidentally indicates interest in ices. Irving, impressionable, infatuated, injudiciously invests. Ida's indulgence in ices is inordinate, insatiable. Irving, impecunious, ineptly introduces inexpensive innovations. Ida, instantly irate, indignantly impeaches Irving's iterated infatuation, insinuating indifference, inurbanity. Ida's infantile invective illuminates Irving's innermost intelligence, inhibiting infatuation, intercepting intentions.—*Christian Register.*

Community Shears.—A South Dakota State Senator recently gave a new illustration of that fine saying of an ancient philosopher, "Man was born for mutual assistance."

A customer entered the small-town barber-shop.

"How soon can you cut my hair?" he asked of the proprietor, who was seated in an easy chair, perusing the pages of a dime novel.

"Bill," said the barber, addressing his errand-boy, "run over and tell the editor that I'd like my scissors if he's got done editin' the paper. Gentleman waitin' for a hair-cut."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

A Long Wait in Some Latitudes.—"Patience and perseverance will accomplish all things," was the favorite saying of an old farmer.

He had just made this remark in a train one day on the way to market, when a pompous individual in the next seat turned to him and said:

"Nonsense, sir! I can tell you many things which neither patience nor perseverance can accomplish."

"Perhaps you can," said the farmer, "but I have never yet come across one thing."

"Well, then, I'll tell you one. Will patience and perseverance ever enable you to carry water in a sieve?"

"Certainly."

"I would like to know how."

"Simply by waiting patiently for the water to freeze."—*Topeka State Journal.*

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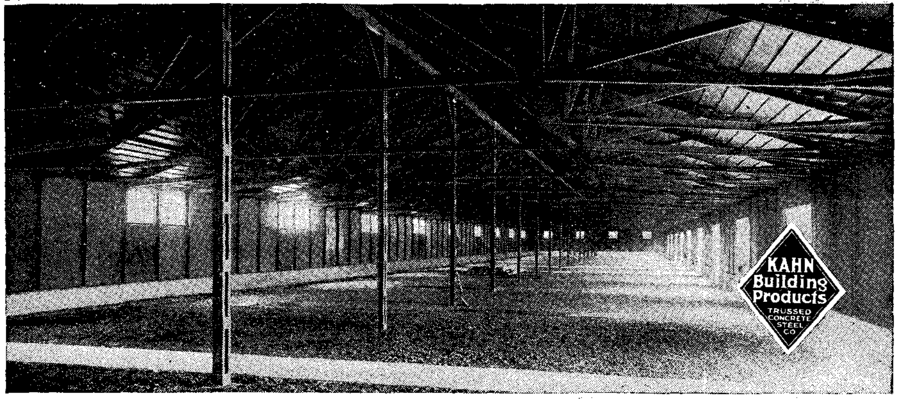

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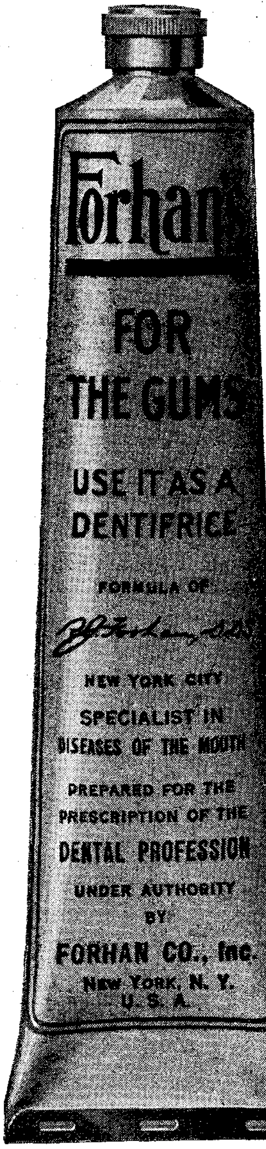

HOW many think of gum-treatment as necessary to prevent tooth-decay? Or that Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease) comes to four out of five people of over forty?

In Pyorrhea tissue-shrinkage sets in. The gums recede. Tooth-decay is almost certain—and this too at the tooth-base where decay is most destructive. Also the teeth become loosened and the shape of the mouth changed by receding gums.

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

OPERATIONS IN AMERICA

November 28.—The National Coal Association, composed of the operators of the country, issues a statement through its organization in Washington, declaring that a careful survey of the stocks of fuel on hand shows only a week's supply. The Fuel-Administrator asks Judge Lovett, Administrator of Priorities, to order that preference be given to all rail movements of coal and coke in the United States, and also to all empty coal- and coke-cars.

President Wilson issues a proclamation requiring the licensing of most of the chief import commodities, extending the same measure of control as has been exercised over exports since early in the war.

Washington dispatches state that the Government plans to operate all American merchant vessels with Naval Reserves, enlisting into the service the present officers and men of the fleet. The owners of the vessels will make up the difference between Naval pay and the men's present wage.

November 30. — Food - Administrator Hoover enters a sharp protest against Fuel-Administrator Garfield's request for a priority order for the movement of coal and coke. Mr. Hoover declares that nothing should have preference over essential foodstuffs. The railroads themselves, however, put into effect a voluntary coal priority in obedience to instructions from the chairman of the newly formed general operating committee of the Eastern railroads.

December 3.—An enemy plot is suspected in a fire that sweeps the plant of the E. W. Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company in Brooklyn, causing a loss estimated at $500,000.

The long session of Congress opens facing the largest budget in the history of the country. For the conduct of the affairs of the nation during the coming year $13,500,000,000 is called for, of which $11,000,000,000 is asked for the war.

December 4.—In a message to Congress, personally delivered by President Wilson, he calls for war upon Austria and no diminution of the struggle until autocracy is crusht. Justice, reparation, and security are the watchwords that ring through the message, which is cheered to the echo. The Congress will act some time this week, and may also sever ties with Bulgaria and Turkey. The message is sent by cable, telegraph, and wireless around the world, and is also dropt by airmen in the foe's territory.

The first black list of the United States against enemy firms and corporations is issued by the War Trade Board to prevent trade by American dealers except by license. There are 1,600 firms designated in South- and Central-American countries and the West Indies.

December 5.—The unification of the railroads as a war-measure is urged by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a report to Congress as an alternative to Government control.

Representative Flood, of Virginia, acting on the demand of the President's message, introduces a resolution in the House providing for war upon Austria. The House Foreign Affairs Committee votes unanimously in favor of the resolution with a few minor changes. In its wording the resolution is almost similar to the declaration of war with Germany. The President's address is

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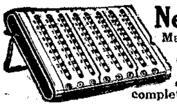

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accepted on all sides as a statement of war-aims, and as the only statement that either the United States or the Allies will make in the near future. Colonel Roosevelt, in the Kansas City *Star*, commends the message and asserts that it pledges the nation to victory and the overthrow of Germany. England, Italy, and France hail the President's demands with enthusiasm.

In his annual report Secretary McAdoo places the two-year war-cost to the United States at $36,000,000,000, and he appeals to every American citizen to forego all needless expenditures that the wealth of the country may be conserved for the purposes of war.

AMERICA'S ALLIES

November 28.—A London dispatch states that Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, declared in the House of Commons that he is issuing a statement on behalf of the Entente as a guidance and warning to Russia. Washington receives official confirmation of the news that German staff officers are in Petrograd advising Lenine and his followers. While this situation would usually compel American and Allied diplomats to withdraw at once there will be no immediate formal announcement of the attitude of the United States and the Allied Nations toward the Bolshevik régime.

The Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri, in reply to numerous criticisms of the Vatican's peace attitude, issues a statement in which he declares that the Pope is not preparing a new appeal, and denying statements that he will favor, or has favored, an unjust and undurable peace.

Submarine sinkings show a slight increase during the past week. Following is the report of the British Admiralty: Arrivals, 2,058; sailings, 2,122. British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, 13; under 1,600 tons, 7. Merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 7. The losses to British shipping alone during 39 weeks of ruthless *U*-boat warfare were: Ships over 1,600 tons, 660; under 1,600 tons, 248.

December 5.—Copenhagen dispatches report that the guard-ship *Botnia*, a German auxiliary cruiser, is blown up by a German mine off the coast of the Island of Amager.

A dispatch from a Pacific port states that members of the American Red Cross Mission to Roumania are bringing to President Wilson a message from King Ferdinand stating that his country will never make a separate peace. A London report says that "there is no truth whatever in the shameful statement that Roumania has proposed the negotiation of an armistice."

Following is the report of the British Admiralty on the activities of enemy *U*-boats during last week: Arrivals, 2,174; sailings, 2,133. British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, 16; less than 1,600 tons, 1. Fishing-craft sunk, 4. Vessels unsuccessfully attacked, 7.

AMERICA AT THE FRONT

November 29.—The killing of two Americans and the wounding of five others, as reported recently, was due to a stray shell striking an ammunition-wagon. The wounded are in a serious condition, the Associated Press reports from Headquarters in France.

Lieut. Patrick O'Brien, of Momence, Ill., the first American member of the British Flying Corps to escape from Germany, reaches London after having jumped from the window of a speeding train, and eluding his captors for seventy-two days.

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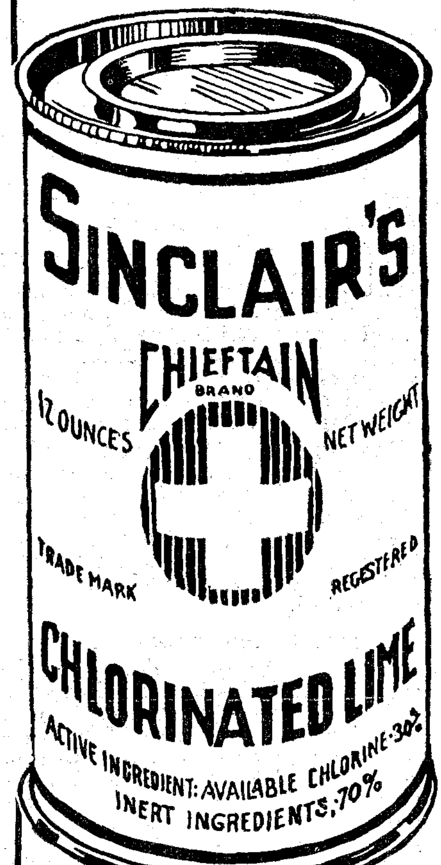
Ask for

Sinclair's "Chieftain"



Its patented package—the only one that can be reclosed tightly—insures full strength of the contents.

Since its invention more than a century ago, Chlorinated Lime has held, undisputed, first place as a disinfectant, deodorizer and safe laundry bleach.

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Health and cleanliness demand its use in your closets, drains and garbage cans.

It sweetens musty places—cellars and sleeping quarters of animals. Keeps the fly pest down.

In solution it is the best known laundry bleach—read the label for other uses. Keep a can handy.

At All Well Equipped Grocers and Druggists

The Sinclair Mfg. Co., Toledo, Ohio

"Chase Worry!"

"Adding and subtracting used to cause me no end of worry ...... My errors cost me money and customers. NOW, I'm saving time, labor and money by using the

RAY PORTABLE **Adding Machine** Also Directly Subtracts **$25**

Adds with speed and accuracy of highest priced machines. Use it on desk or ledger or carry it around in your hand—saves time on trial balances, payrolls and bills, invoices, etc. Used by U. S. Govt., B. & O. R. R., International Harvester Co.

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SEND NO MONEY! Write today on your business stationery and we will send you the RAY for a 20-day free trial on your own work.

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A cheap spark plug is a *double* expense.
FIRST: It needs frequent renewals on account of breakage and sooting.
SECOND: It's a waster of gas and money.

HERZ "Bougie Mercedes" PLUGS

once properly installed ask only one favor of you, viz.: *to leave them alone*. They last as long as your pistons and crank shaft—a real investment They insure perfect and vigorous *combustion of all the gas*.
Let us educate you up to Herz Plugs. They're $1.50 at your dealer's, or write to

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When Johnny has the Croup!

That's a cough with a croupy rattle, so hurry for the Musterole and rub it in right over the chest and neck. How it will tingle at first and then grow ever so cool. And how it will reach in and penetrate right to the spot! It will dissipate all that stuffy congestion that causes that hacking cough.

Why *shouldn't* grandmother swear by Musterole for colds and coughs? It is better than a mustard plaster—good as *that* was in the old days. And the explanation is this:

Musterole is made of oil of mustard and other home simples. It penetrates under the skin, down to the part. Here it generates its own heat, and this heat disperses the congestion. Yet Musterole will not blister. Musterole, on the contrary, feels delightfully cool a few seconds after you apply it.

Try Musterole for Bobby and Helen and Dorothy's croup—and for your own cough, too. Try it for rheumatism — it's a regular router out of all congestions. Always keep a jar handy.

Many doctors and nurses recommend Musterole. 30c and 60c jars—$2.50 hospital size.

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Moistens Dry Air

Instantly attached to any radiator. Evaporates a gallon in 12 hours on hot coils. 14 and 18 inch sizes. Gold bronze or aluminum finish. A necessity in homes and offices. Ask your dealer. If he can't supply you, write for free trial offer. For hot air heat, ask about the "Buddington Automatic."

REID-GEISLER MANUFACTURING CO.
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Interior View

November 30.—Associated Press reports state that the Rainbow Division of the United States National Army, composed of National Guardsmen from every State in the Union, has arrived safely in France and is now in training.

December 3.—Many American engineers who were caught in the enemy encircling movement at Cambrai and who dropt their shovels to fight the Germans were killed, a communication from the French Government received in Washington announces. Their coolness, discipline, and courage are highly praised.

December 5.—An Associated Press dispatch from the American Army in France states that fifty American and Canadian engineers who were taken prisoners during the German turning movement near Gouzeaucourt were rescued by a small body of British troops, also cut off from the main body. The engineers armed themselves with the rifles of their former captors and the party worked its way back to the British lines.

A Washington dispatch announces that General Pershing has reported two Americans killed and eleven wounded in the past five days at the front in France. Those reported killed were Corporal V. G. Winebrenner, of Marion, Ind., and Private Peter Wojalewicz, of Chicago, Ill.

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH FRONTS

November 28.—Associated Press dispatches from British Headquarters in France state that the battle for the village of Fontaine still continues. The Germans fought fiercely to repel the British, who captured 500 prisoners. A counter-attack by the Germans with reenforcements results in pushing back the British step by step, but at enormous cost to the Germans. Night found the lines back in the positions held in the morning with the enemy unable to proceed further altho in superior force.

November 29.—London reports that after three days of terrific fighting for the possession of Bourlon Wood and the village of Fontaine both sides are resting, altho the British are still active in shelling Cambrai. In the Champagne district the Germans make a raid in strong force north of Carnillet, but are beaten back by the French after suffering heavy losses. Paris reports a raid on the German lines in Argonne.

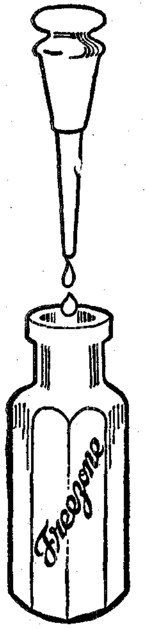
November 30.—A dispatch from British headquarters states that the Germans in a determined attack drive the British back from their positions for a distance of about two miles, nearly to the Bapaume-Cambrai road, while at the extreme south end of the new British front the Germans advance through Gonnelieu to Gouzeaucourt. Later the British retake Gouzeaucourt and La Vacquerie, and heavy fighting is reported over a fifteen-mile front.

December 1.—London dispatches report that by fierce fighting the British succeed in regaining nearly a mile of the front lost near Gouzeaucourt. Captured orders and maps show that the enemy's intention was to deliver a simultaneous encircling attack.

December 2.—London reports that the Germans in the most desperate fighting of the war are endeavoring to recapture the ground taken last week by the British west and south of Cambrai. The British had had no chance to dig in and the struggle is reported to have been in the open, a fierce hand-to-hand conflict without counterpart in the war. Berlin claims the capture of 100 cannon with 6,000 prisoners. Many guns are reported to have been recaptured in later engagements. The British recapture Gonnelieu and Gauche Wood.

Lift Corns out with Fingers

A few drops of Freezone loosen corns or calluses so they peel off



Apply a few drops of Freezone upon a tender, aching corn or a callus. The soreness stops and shortly the entire corn or callus loosens and can be lifted off without a twinge of pain.

Freezone removes hard corns, soft corns, also corns between the toes and hardened calluses. Freezone does not irritate the surrounding skin. You feel no pain when applying it or afterward.

Women! Keep a tiny bottle of Freezone on your dresser and never let a corn ache twice.

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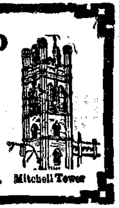
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Spanish-French-English-Italian-German

December 3.—Reports from British headquarters in France state that the Germans are making a second great attempt to break into the Gonnelieu sector. An assault which took and then lost La Vacquerie extended over a front of more than five miles. Great forces of infantry are being sent forward under a terrific bombardment. The British meet the shock brilliantly and are holding their own.

London announces officially that "East Africa has been completely cleared of the enemy." Every German colony is now occupied by Allied forces.

December 4.—Reports from British headquarters in France state that the great German counter-offensive has ceased. The drive is declared to have missed its end and at enormous sacrifice of life.

December 5.—Fighting around a fortified farm north of Havincourt has been in progress to-day, but no other offensive developed. A London dispatch states that Major-General Maurice, Chief of Military Operations, admits that the British in the Cambrai salient are in an awkward position and may find it necessary to make slight withdrawals. A statement admitting the capture of some British guns says that they are the first that have been taken in more than thirty months.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

November 28.—A Rome dispatch to London announces that the Italians have definitely defeated the enemy's efforts to break the line on the upper Piave, the German's first and second lines having been broken with tremendous enemy losses. Major-General Maurice, Chief of Military Operations at the British War Office, declares that the crisis in Italy has passed.

November 29.—Official reports received at the headquarters of the Italian Army tell of an engagement between regiments of Hungarian Czechs and Galician Poles during which both were nearly exterminated before they learned they belonged to the same side in the war.

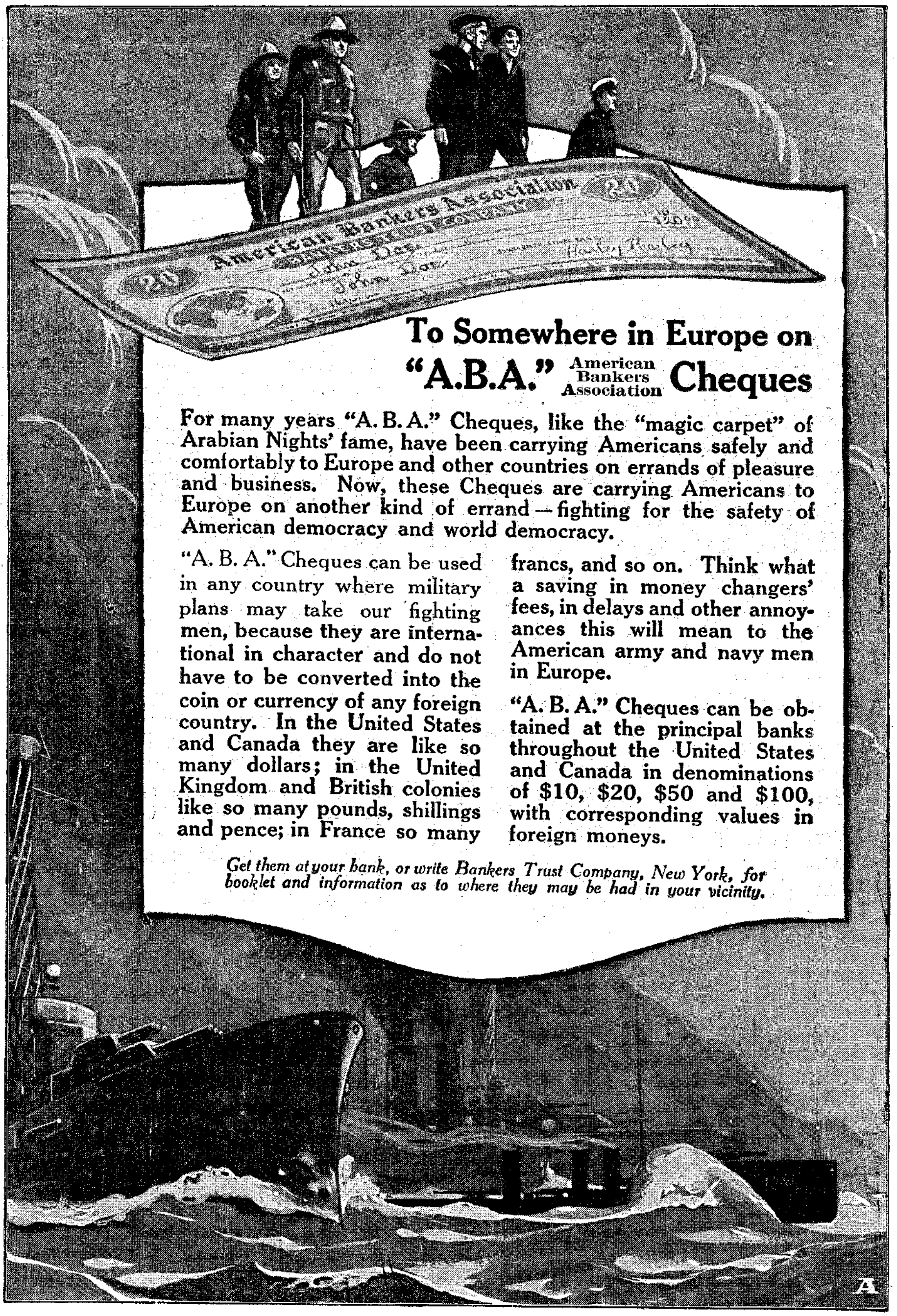
Rome reports heavy artillery fighting on the Italian front, but no further infantry actions of importance. Reports from Berlin imply that the Italians are now on the offensive.

November 30.—Paris reports that the infantry operations on the Italian front have come to a stop altho the artillery on both sides continues active. Reports are persistent that the Germans are preparing a great final drive in an effort to enter the plain of Venetia.

December 1.—Paris reports that the Italians continue the offensive on the upper Piave. The official Italian report states that there is no infantry fighting, but that the artillery-fire continues with marked activity. Airmen are reported to be active and enemy encampments are bombed and three enemy machines are brought down in aerial duels.

December 2.—Reports from Italian headquarters state that the enemy has again turned to the lower Piave and is seeking a lodgment inside the inundated triangle between the Piave and the old Piave. These movements are being heavily shelled by the Italians.

December 5.—London reports that the concentration of men and guns by the enemy for an assault on the Asiago Plateau is tremendous, but states that there is no reason to fear that the Italians are either surprized or shaken. Rome admits some losses of positions on the Setti Communi Plateau which, however, have not impaired the defensive line. Late reports state that a heavy bombardment continues, and that



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For many years "A. B. A." Cheques, like the "magic carpet" of Arabian Nights' fame, have been carrying Americans safely and comfortably to Europe and other countries on errands of pleasure and business. Now, these Cheques are carrying Americans to Europe on another kind of errand—fighting for the safety of American democracy and world democracy.

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Lunch Kit 381

If your dealer cannot supply you—send to us direct.

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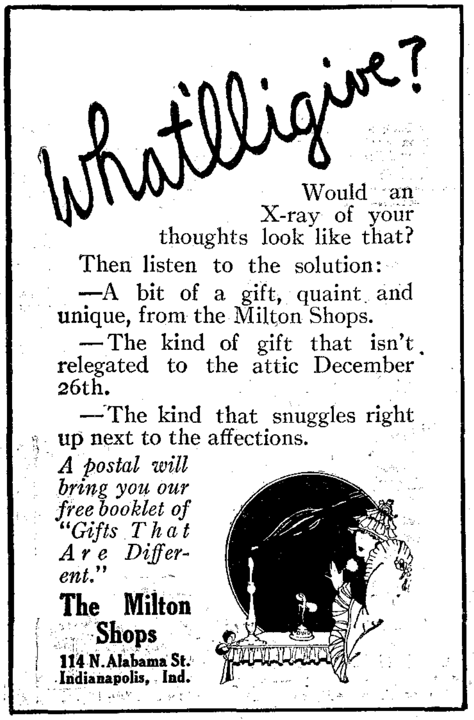
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Would an X-ray of your thoughts look like that?

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—A bit of a gift, quaint and unique, from the Milton Shops.

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it is regarded as a preparation by the enemy for an infantry advance in force.

THE SUPREME WAR-COUNCIL

December 1.—The Inter-Allied conference, called to discuss close unity in the prosecution of the war, opens in Paris with the French Premier, Mr. Clemenceau, presiding. The American mission, augmented by Ambassador Sharpe, General Pershing, and Vice-Admiral Sims, confer at their hotel headquarters before going to the conference. Meetings of the Supreme War-Council in which only France, Great Britain, the United States, and Italy are represented, will follow the conference. Combating German intrigue in Switzerland will be one of the first problems which the conference will consider.

A dispatch from Versailles states that the sessions of the Supreme War-Council opened in the Trianon Palace, the delegates motoring from Paris. Viscount Northcliffe accompanied Premier Lloyd George, but took no part in the meeting. Premiers George, Clemenceau, and Orlando, with Col. E. M. House, representing President Wilson, form the inner conference.

December 2.—A Paris dispatch states that the Inter-Allied conference had all its work so completely crystallized that the execution of its decisions was at once confided to the Supreme War-Council.

December 4.—The French Foreign Office officially announces that at the recent Inter-Allied conference agreements were concluded on the basis of a complete understanding and close solidarity among the Allies.

December 5.—A dispatch from Paris summarizing the work of the Inter-Allied conference states that the United States is to be represented on a permanent committee to handle the man-power in the war. An international organization to coordinate transport facilities will also be effected, as well as a committee to bring about unity of action in the production of war-munitions.

RUSSIAN SITUATION

November 29.—The head of the British Military mission at the Russian Army Headquarters, supported by his French, Italian, Roumanian, Servian, and Japanese colleagues, presents a note to General Dukhonin, protesting against the violation of the pact of London on the subject of a separate armistice or peace. The mission, which does not recognize the extremists, is endeavoring to present the views of the Allies to the Russian people.

November 30.—London dispatches announce that the Peasants' conference in Petrograd has split, the minority being prowar. The Bolshevik power is said to be waning.

December 1.—The German commander-in-chief on the Russian front has notified the Bolsheviki of his readiness to open peace negotiations, and a parley, it is stated in a Petrograd dispatch, will be opened to-morrow.

Petrograd reports state that the text of what purports to be a secret agreement between France, Great Britain, Russia, and Italy is published by the Bolshevik Government. The agreement is said to give Italy sanction to annex certain territory in return for entering the Entente alliance.

December 3.—A dispatch received from Berlin by way of Amsterdam states that an actual armistice is in operation in sections of the Russo-German front, and fraternizing is said to be increasing.

December 4.—A Petrograd dispatch states that the efforts of the National Bank to defend its coffers against the de-

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In ironing, the neat indicating push button switch will be always at her finger tips, and the same will be true when she makes toast. No need to reach up to the lamp socket to turn off the current or let the toaster grow wastefully hot between slices.

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A Virile Message from the **Arizona Philosopher** (Charles Ferguson) called "The Affirmative Intellect." 90c postpaid from Funk & Wagnalls Company, N. Y.

TWO things to remember in buying locks and hardware. You can get a "Yale" product at *your* price—and it must have the trade-mark "Yale" on it to be genuine. That's easy to remember, yes; but it's mighty important.

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TRADE YALE MARK

signs of the new Government have failed and the keys have been delivered to Commissioner Obolensky. The vaults of the Moscow branch, which are already in the hands of the Bolshevik officials, contain a gold reserve of $300,000,000.

December 5.—A wireless message received in London states that the Russians proposed as the principal points of an armistice that the enemy should not send forces from the Russian front to the fronts of her allies, and also that German detachments be withdrawn from the islands in Moon Sound. The enemy delegates, it is stated, refused to consider these proposals. A fortnight was first proposed as the duration of the armistice, but ultimately twenty-eight days was agreed upon, the Russians requesting that the next meeting be held after the lapse of seven days and on Russian soil.

PEACE MOVEMENTS

November 29.—A Berlin dispatch announces that Imperial Chancellor von Hertling states in the Reichstag that he is ready to enter into peace negotiations as soon as the Russian Government sends representatives with full powers to Berlin. Stockholm, acting as mediator, has already forwarded the formal offer of the Bolshevik Government.

In a long letter to *The Daily Telegraph*, of London, Lord Lansdowne, the veteran statesman, starts a national discussion in an effort to determine if the resources of statesmanship are not capable of hastening the end of the war and insuring a permanent peace. He favors assuring Germany against the threat of boycotting her commerce. His views are received with varying comment by the British press.

November 30.—London dispatches state that A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at a meeting of Unionists, emphatically repudiates the peace views of Lord Lansdowne, and a strongly worded resolution condemning the publication of the letter in *The Daily Telegraph* is cabled to Premier Lloyd George and A. J. Balfour, at the Paris War-Conference.

December 2.—A Stockholm dispatch states that the Swedish Peace Arbitration Society has telegraphed the premiers of all belligerent countries urging a Christmas armistice.

December 5.—A Vienna dispatch quotes Emperor Charles as stating to an Austro-German delegation that the Dual Monarchy is ready at any time to conclude a peace that will guarantee the integrity of the monarchy.

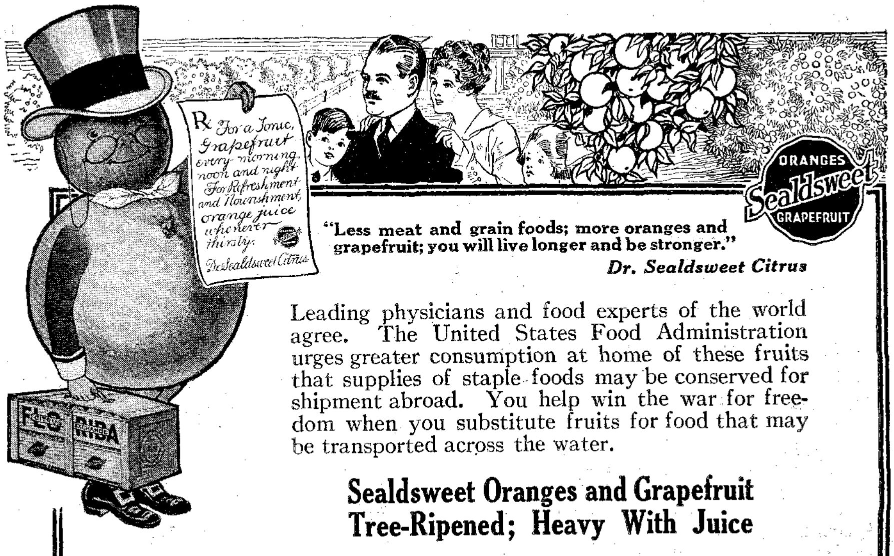
DOMESTIC

December 1.—The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, comprising the income-tax figures for 1917, shows that ten Americans paid a tax on yearly incomes of $5,000,000 or more, while those who enjoy an income of $1,000,000 or more is increased from 120 to 206.

President Wilson adds a general increase of 35 cents a ton to anthracite coal at the mines to cover a proposed wage increase for the miners.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors place a new wage scale in the hands of the railroads, requesting an increase of wages approximating 40 per cent. An answer is requested by December 31.

The National City Bank of New York City begins to cash the coupons representing the interest on the $25,000,000 in Russian bonds placed in this country in 1916. Some fear had been exprest that the interest might not be promptly paid.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ORANGES Sealdsweet GRAPEFRUIT

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Sealdsweet Oranges and Grapefruit Tree-Ripened; Heavy With Juice

The juice content is the test of quality in oranges and grapefruit. You can tell a juicy orange or grapefruit by its weight—never buy for looks alone.

Sealdsweet oranges and grapefruit are left on the tree until all the juice nature has stored and sealed in them has been turned sweet and good by her processes.

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Many dealers sell Sealdsweet oranges and grapefruit. Yours can furnish them—ask for them and insist on having what you ask for.

Ways in which to serve oranges and grapefruit are described in booklet, "The Health Fruits of Florida." Send your name and address today for free copy.

Tree-Ripened Sealdsweet Oranges require but little sugar. Not much need be used with Sealdsweet Grapefruit—many persons prefer them with salt.

Florida Citrus Exchange
Tampa Florida

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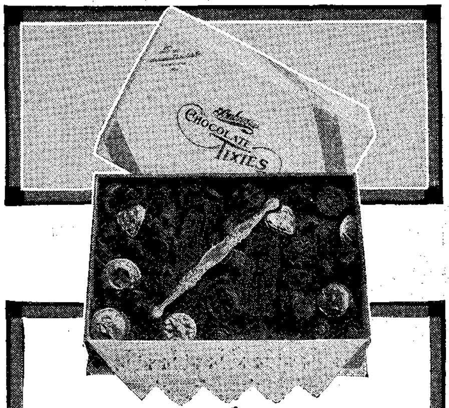

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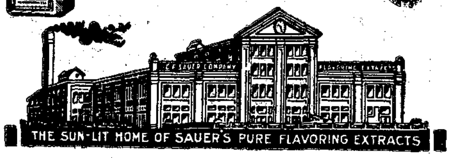

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

STANDARDIZED CLOTHES ARE COMING FOR US AS WELL AS FOR THE BRITISH, MEN AS WELL AS WOMEN

AFTER standardized shoes, Great Britain is soon to have standardized clothes, and her example promises to be followed here within the coming year. In England men's suits of the standard makes will be obtainable at about $12.50. One type of cloth as produced at a fixt price will be the basis of these clothes. Plans have already gone so far as to have received approval in high quarters. In fact, the British Board of Trade is declared to have given its approval to the scheme. Recently at Bradford an outline of the scheme was presented by a director of the Wool Textile Productions organization. He said that while one type of cloth would be made at a fixt price it would be possible to introduce "a reasonably large variety of patterns in order to avoid undesirable uniformity." This cloth could be produced at about 6*s*. per yard on a conversion cost basis. Official clothiers would make the suits, supply the linings and trimmings, and sell them at a fixt price to retailers, who would part with them at a fixt price to the public. He thought the price of a man's suit produced from standard cloth would be approximately 50*s*., but this price would allow "no more than a reasonable profit to each necessary branch of production." He had considered the question of clothing for boys, and patterns were being prepared of suitable cloths. Suits for young boys, it was believed, could be supplied at 22*s*. 6*d*., for older boys at 30*s*. and for youths at 40*s*. He believed also that arrangements would be made for standard flannel by fixing a price and inviting manufacturers to conform to a standard specification. In order to meet the difficulty of rising prices, it was the intention to stamp the flannel at every few yards with the retail price. Commenting on this scheme, the Manchester *Guardian*, as reported in *The Journal of Commerce*, recently said:

"The new standard clothing scheme of the Board of Control of Wool Textile production differs from the standard boot scheme in one important particular. It is not subsidized. It will depend for its success upon the good-will and cooperation of all engaged in the making of the clothing rather than upon the powers the board possesses of enforcing it. Officially it is described as a 'sympathetic' control. The prices given are only approximate, and may have to be slightly varied from time to time in conformity with the price of the raw material, for it is on that price that the price of the cloth—about 6*s*. a yard—is to be based. There will be a reasonable rate of profit and no more for manufacturer, maker-up, and retailer alike, and a point insisted upon is that the standard rates of wages must be paid. The quality of the cloth will be quite good—much superior, in fact, to that put into the 50*s*. suit now on the market.

"Perhaps the best surety for the success of the scheme is that it has the blessing of the trade. Within the last fortnight it has been approved by a strongly representative meeting of manufacturers and clothiers from all parts of Great Britain. Some such provision has become necessary because, with a gradually decreasing production of cloth for civil purposes, prices began to rise steadily on the unfettered market, and complaints were made that the quality of the material became worse at the same time.

"The plan of complete control was not adopted because it would have meant the creation of an immense department with a small army of officials, and would probably have proved more costly than it was worth. There is evidence that that has happened in Germany. The board, moreover, considered that the object may be achieved just as effectively by the production of a quantity of standardized cloth sufficient to keep down to a reasonable level the prices of most if not all other cloths on the market by providing a good basis of comparison.

"Careful consideration is being given to the best means of securing an equitable distribution of the raw material for the making of the standardized cloth and of the cloth and the clothes themselves when made. The manufacturers and wholesale clothiers and their organizations will have a large hand in this. It is expected that the wholesalers will make greater use of the American 'bespoke' system, and that standardization will be carried into sizes and cuts as well as into the quality of the cloth. In the case of the flannel to be standardized the principle will only apply to the price, not to the specification. Each individual manufacturer, therefore, in free competition with his fellows, will be allowed to do what he can on the fixt margin of profit, and for the sake of his future success, if for no other reason, it is believed that he will do his best."

In anticipation of what may come into operation in this country next year, fashion, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *World*, has already decreed "severe lines for women's next year's gowns." Frills and furbelows are to be tabu as a measure of war-economy, "and both men and women, if they want to be stylish, must be patriotic."

Such, in fact, is a decree by the Entente Allies as handed down through the Council of National Defense of the United States in cooperation with Paris designers. Woolen clothes will be particularly affected. A saving of 25 per cent. on our annual wool consumption is expected from "doing away with useless belts, deep hems, pleats, and patch pockets." This economy will be extended to silks and other cloths to conserve raw materials and manufacturing resources.

By summer the decree will be in effect. Fall clothes for 1918 "will be decidedly war-garments." After extensive conferences with New York and Paris designers it was decided by Washington authorities not to put the decree into effect this year, because to do so "would work harm through its effect on clothes industries already prepared for the season's business."

It is not believed in Washington that women's skirts will be shortened as a consequence of these changes, for the reason that an increased demand for leather for high boots would result. Styles in ladies' dresses for the autumn of 1918 will, however, be made to conform in other ways to war-requirements. Negotiations have already been carried on, says a dispatch to *The Journal of Commerce*, with

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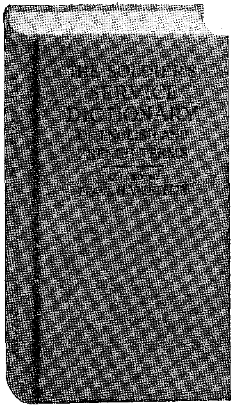
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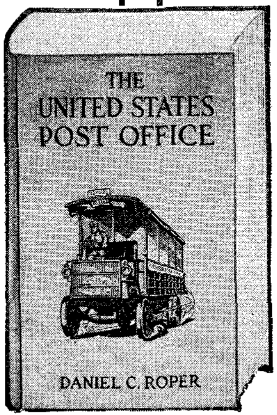
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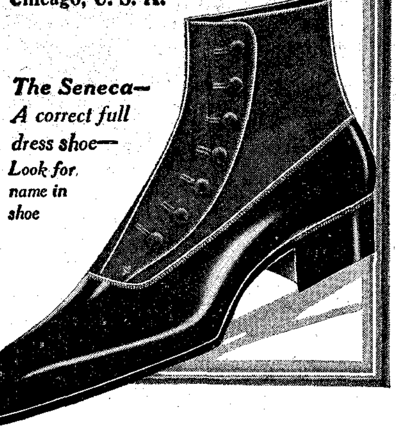

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At the same time men's styles in clothes have been simplified, and to a great extent standardized, with a saving of about 40 per cent. in material.

How these changes were effected in the creations of Parisian *modistes* was explained recently by W. S. Gifford, director of the Council. Faced with a shortage of wool, the Economy Board called on Mr. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and explained that conservation of cloth was necessary in the work of providing uniforms for the armies. Mr. Jusserand communicated with his Government with the result that the cooperation of the designers was secured. Whether dresses will be shorter or tighter or merely less elaborate was not announced.

In all cases where it is necessary to curtail use of raw materials there will be cooperation with manufacturers rather than with consumers. The Economy Board will frown on the use of unnecessary belts and trimmings. The public, however, will not be urged to forego such luxuries, but the makers will be asked to stop their manufacture.

THE FUTURE OF GERMANY'S MERCANTILE MARINE

"Germany is preparing to rebuild her ruined shipping at all costs," says a writer in *Financial America*. Through more taxation is to be provided money for this purpose, estimated in amount at a quarter of a billion of dollars for subsidies. The Government, having assumed the risk of war by enrolling its merchant ships and crews in its naval reserve, "is now determined to repay the owners of the ships taken by the enemy." Not only is the cost of the lost ships to be repaid, "but a large part of any additional expense of building at a time when labor and materials are high." Autocracy in this step gives notice to America and to Britain that "the world's trade is not to be ours without a struggle after the war." German ships are to carry German goods to foreign markets. The writer continues:

"Germany trusts, no doubt, that her old commercial tricks of imitation and intrigue and dumping will avail her in the contest. She expects that cheap goods will be the 'open sesame' for barred doors in markets where her name is detested. Her dyes that once entered all lands will again be offered in an effort to displace the young industry built up in America since the war. Her chemicals and drugs will come with them. The potash that many countries, including America, need badly will be offered with the olive-branch of peace. In return she will seek cargoes of the raw materials she lacks—of our grain, of petroleum, of fats, of nitrates for her explosives and in fertilizers, of lumber, nickel and rubber, and cotton and wool. She will need them all to rebuild her military machines as well as her peaceful manufacturing industries. And she trusts not in foreign ships to supply her with the necessities of war and peace.

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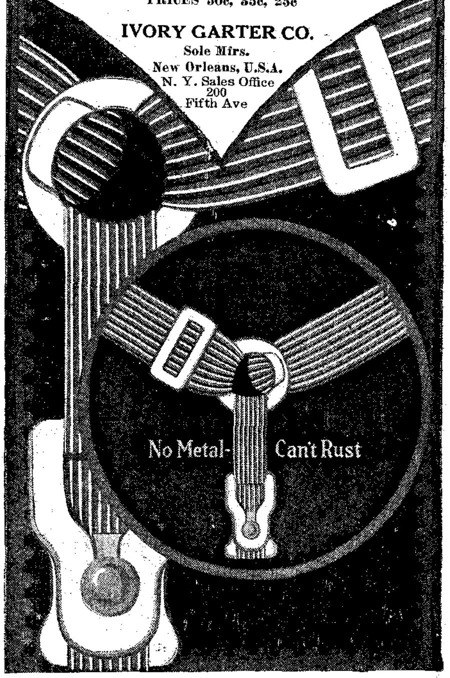

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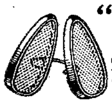

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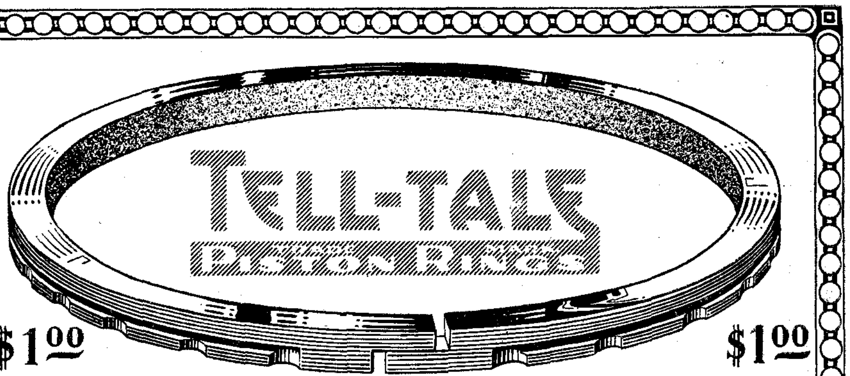
"There is evidence in the shipping legislation that has just been approved by the Reichstag of the strengthening of the alliance of great commercial corporations and the privileged class of the nobility. The bill making absolute grants was passed despite the objection of the Socialists that it made a gift to capital in a favored industry. The German Socialists admitted, however, that the policy of subsidies could only be overcome by international agreement if Germany is to hold her own in the contest for world-trade. The speakers all manifested the German determination to be independent of foreign carriers, and to save money for the Fatherland by carrying Germany's imported raw materials and Germany's exports in German bottoms. The decision to support her shipping is one that involves great sacrifice to Germany at this time, but it means a new lease of life to Germany's commerce if the war permits her to resume her trade as of old."



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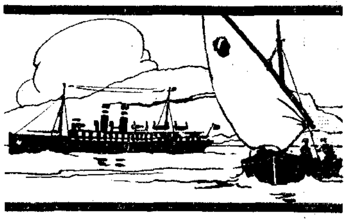

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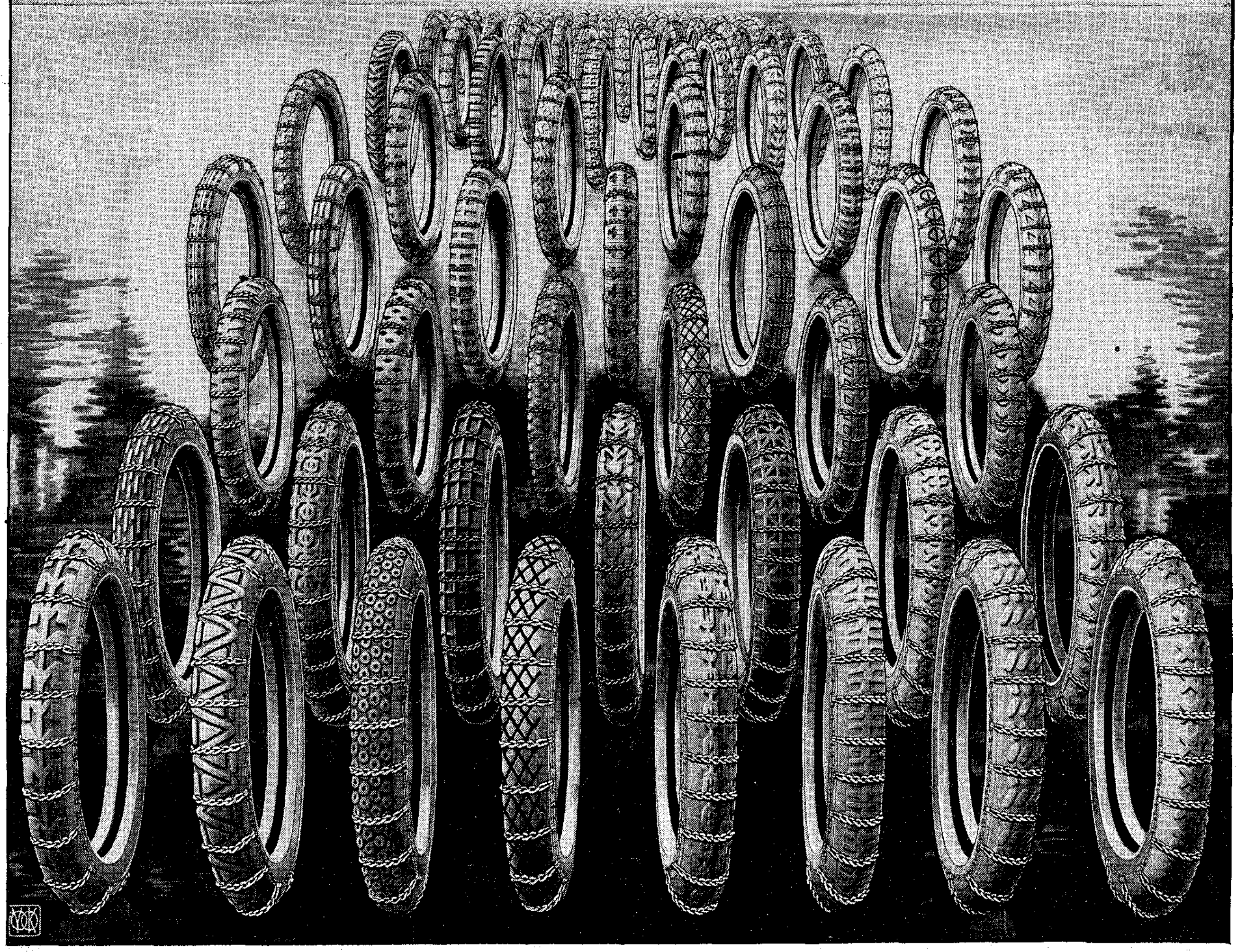

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